The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Annexation of the City of Altona to the New Zollverein.

Terrible Mining Explosion in Moravia.

Second Day of the Goodwood Races.

Prizes to American Exhibitors at the Paris Exposition.

GERMANY.

The City of Altona Annexed to the New Zollverein.

BERLIN, Wednesday, July 31.

Altona, the largest city in Holstein, and situated about five miles from the City of Hamburg, has joined the new Zollverein.

AUSTRIA.

Terrible Mining Explosion in Moravia.

VIENNA, Wednesday, July 31.

Accounts have reached this city of a terrible explosion which occurred in one of the large mines owned by the ROTHSCHILDS in Moravia. The mine was full of workmen at the time of the disaster, and more than a hundred miners are reported to have been killed or injured.

Departure of the Sultan from the Capital.

VIENNA, Wednesday, July 31—Evening.

The visit of the Sultan of Turkey to Vienna terminated to-day. His Imperial Majesty departed this afternoon for Pesth, where he will make a brief visit and then proceed to Constantinople.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Second Day of the Goodwood Races.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 31—Evening.

To-day was the second day of the Goodwood Races. The attendance was larger even than it was yesterday. The principal race, which was for the Goodwood stakes, was unexpectedly won by the Duke of BEAUFORT'S *Gomera*. The leading horses came in in the following order: *Gomera* first, *Vici* second, *La Dauphine* third.

FRANCE.

A High Prize Awarded to an American Reaping ing Machine at the Exposition.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 31.

In the competitive trial of mowing and reaping machines, which took place yesterday on the Imperial Farms at Vincennes, the distribution of prizes made by the jury shows that the American inventions excelled all others.

O. H. MCCORMICK receives the highest prize for his reaper and mower, and gold medals are awarded to Messrs. WOOD and PARRY.

NORTH SCHLESWIG.

Measures for the Protection of German Presidents.

BERLIN, Wednesday, July 31—Evening.

The Prussian Government is preparing and will shortly send to Copenhagen a reply to the note of the Danish Cabinet, requesting information as to the guarantees required by Prussia for the protection of the Germans in Northern Schleswig.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 31—Noon.

Consols for money	94
U. S. Five-Twenty Bonds	72¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	76¾
Erie Railway Shares	48¾
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds	22¾

LONDON, Wednesday, July 31—2 P. M.

Consols for money have advanced 3-16, and are now quoted at 94 3-16.

United States Five-twenty Bonds have advanced 1-16, and are now quoted at 72 13-16.

Illinois Central Railway Shares have advanced ¼, and the quotation now is 77.

Erie Railway Shares have advanced ½, and now rule at 49.

Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds, 22¾.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 31—Evening.

Consols closed steady at 94¼ for money.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	72¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	77
Erie Railway Shares	48¾
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds	22¾

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 31—Noon.

COTTON quiet; sales to-day, 10,000 bales.

Middling Uplands	10¼d.
Middling Orleans	10¾d.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, 30s. for Southern. Corn, 35s. for new. Barley, 5s. Oats, 4s. Peas, 41s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 54s. Beef, 140s. Lard, 49s. 6d. Pork, 78s. Bacon, 43s.

PRODUCE—Resin, Common, 7s.; Fine, 16s. Tallow, 44s. 6d. Pot Ashes, 31s. Spirits Turpentine, 31s. Petroleum, Spirits, 9d.; Refined, 1s. 4½d. Cloverseed, 41s.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 31—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. 6d. Scotch Pig Iron, 53s. Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d. Linseed Cakes, £10. Linseed Oil, £41 4s. Sperm Oil, £120. Whale Oil, £32.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 31—Noon.

Petroleum closed at Antwerp last evening at 42¼ francs for Standard White.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 31—2 P. M.

COTTON very dull. The sales of the day will not exceed 8,000 bales.

Middling Uplands	10¼d.
Middling Orleans	10¾d.

The Breadstuffs, Provisions and Produce markets are without change.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 31—2 P. M.

No changes have occurred in any markets since the noon report.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, July 31—P. M.

The Petroleum market is flat and nominal; the quotation for Standard White is 42¼ francs.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 31—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed dull. There has been a decline of ⅛d. on Middling Uplands. The following are the authorized closing quotations:

Middling Uplands	10⅛d.
Middling Orleans	10½d.

The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour is 1s. lower, and closed at 29s. Corn dull at 35s. ₩ quarter for Mixed Western. Barley, Oats and Peas quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Cheese has declined 1s.; fine American was last quoted at 53s. ₩ cwt. Lard has advanced to 50s. for American. Pork, 78s., and Beef, 140s. ₩ bbl. Bacon, 43s. ₩ cwt.

PRODUCE—Resin—Common, 7s., and fine, 16s.; Spirits of Turpentine, 31s.; Tallow, 44s. 6d.; Petroleum—Spirits, 9d.; refined, 1s. 4½d. ₩ gallon.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 31—Evening.

Sugar and Iron are steady at opening quotations. Oils and Linseed unchanged.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday, July 31—Noon.

The steamship *Germania*, Capt. HAAK, from New-York on the 20th inst., arrived at this port at 5 o'clock this morning, *en route* to Hamburg.

GLASGOW, Wednesday, July 31—Noon.

The steamship *St. David*, from Quebec, arrived here this morning.

FALMOUTH, Eng., Wednesday, July 31—Evening.

The steamship *Guiding Star*, Capt. VO SICE, which sailed from New-York on the 20th inst., has arrived at this port on her way to Havre.

BY STEAMSHIP TO JULY 20.

The Cunard mail steamship *China*, from Liverpool July 20, *via* Queenstown July 21, reached Boston at a late hour on Tuesday night. Her mails were received in this City yesterday.

The French mail steamer *Saint Laurent*, from Brest July 20, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

In response to an invitation of Lord DERBY, a number of Peers favoring the adoption of the Reform Bill, assembled at the residence of its principal advocate on the afternoon of the 19th, and discussed the prospect of the passage of the document.

On the evening of the 18th Mr. JOHN BRIGHT addressed a very large assemblage in the Town Hall at Birmingham, on the subject of the Reform Bill.

In the House of Lords, during the session of the 19th, the Earl of Derby appealed to Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE not to bring forward a motion, of which he had given notice, for an address to Her Majesty expressing condolence in the afflicting death of Her Majesty's near relation, the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, and the indignant sense of their lordships of the violence done to humanity and the usages of civilized nations by the barbarous execution of that most unfortunate and heroic Prince. Earl RUSSELL joined in the request that Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE would not bring forward the motion, as it was impossible to do so without entering into the whole question of the civil war in Mexico. Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE said he was not aware when he gave notice of the motion that there was likely to be any objection to it. What had been said on both sides of the house sufficiently indicated the views their Lordships entertained as to the fate of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, and he would not, therefore, bring forward the motion.

An alarming collision, resulting in loss of life and considerable damage to property, took place on the evening of the 17th, on the North London Railway, near the Old Ford Station. A laborer was killed and another unfortunate was seriously injured. Carelessness on the part of the pointsman, it is believed, caused the accident to occur.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* confirmed the statement that the Empress was invited by the Queen of England to be present at the review at Spithead. Her Imperial Majesty, however, excused herself on account of the late sad events in Mexico. The Queen had then begged the Empress to pass a few days with her at Osborne, in consequence of which invitation the Empress was to leave for the Isle of Wight on the 22d inst. Her Majesty intended to travel *incognito*.

The *Patrie* contradicted a report which has been current in Paris that the British Government had dispatched an ultimatum to the Cabinet of Marid on the subject of the *Tornado*. The same paper has also semi-officially denied the disquieting rumors respecting the fate of M. DANO, the French Minister in Mexico.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* denied the rumor that it has been proposed to hold an investigation into the conduct of Marshal BAZAINE while in Mexico.

The banquet which was to have been given in Paris on the 14th of July, in celebration of the anniversary of the taking of the Bastile, did not take place, the authorization from the Prefect of Police having been refused the organizers of the affair.

The debates in the French Corps Legislatif were being continued, but offered no features of especial interest.

Mlle. FAVRE, a daughter of the great French orator, was married in Paris on the 19th to M. SAVEDRA DE RUY GOMEZ, an artist who, a twelvemonth ago, was in Mexico, acting as Secretary to the Emperor MAXIMILIAN.

Permanent direct telegraphic communication between London and Hamburg and London and Bremen had been established by the completion of the land lines of Reuter's Telegram Company in connection with their submarine cable and Norderney.

The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, of Austria, has approved the bill recently adopted by the Reichsrath for the election of delegates from that Assembly to confer with the delegates from the Hungarian Diet.

FRANZ KOSSUTH, the son of the celebrated exile KOSSUTH, who was proposed as a candidate for the Hungarian Diet, for the District of Csakova, had been rejected. Herr KOSSUTH himself was to stand for the town of Waitzen.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies had adopted article 1 of the Church Property Liquidation Bill, by 298 against 130 votes, two members refraining from voting.

The Switzerland Council of the States had sanctioned the resolution passed by the National Council on the 11th inst., for the establishment of a permanent Swiss Embassy at Berlin, but had rejected the petition for the appointment of a Minister at Washington.

The conversion of the Spanish debt was to take place immediately—that of the passive debt was to be effected in London and Paris. It has been announced by the official journal at Madrid that the Minister of Finance, in his desire "to place Spanish credit upon a secure footing," has resolved not only to pay the certificates, but also interest to the bondholders who did not receive certificates in 1851.

Intelligence from Constantinople, by way of Paris, reported that riots, in which blood had been shed, had broken out between the Greeks and the Jews, under the false pretext on the part of the latter of intolerance from the others. Numerous arrests had been made.

The Prussian *Borsenzeitung* of the 15th affirmed that the Moscow and St. Petersburgh Railroad had been sold to the Messrs. WYMAN, an American firm.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Speech of John Bright on the Derby Reform Bill.

Mr. BRIGHT addressed a very large assemblage, gathered in the Town Hall at Birmingham on the night of Thursday, July 18. The meeting was called by the friends of Mr. DIXON, the candidate in the Liberal interest.

Mr. BRIGHT was received with much enthusiasm. In commencing he paid a graceful tribute to the character of Mr. SCHOLEFIELD, and to the loss which he, as well as the town, had sustained by his death. Proceeding to take into consideration the issues of the day, he said:

The sight of this meeting recalls to my mind the first meeting I attended in this hall after I became one of your representatives. It is now, I think, about nine years ago. On that occasion—some of you will remember—I made a speech, which some people said was a strong speech, in favor of parliamentary reform. [Hear, hear.] I recollect concluding that speech by an appeal to the men of Birmingham who were then before me. I told them that they were the sons of men who had carried the Reform Bill of 1832—[cheers]—and I implored them not to surrender the great cause which had made their fathers famous. [Hear, hear.] After speaking in this town I visited some other towns, among them Manchester, and Bradford, and Edinburgh, and Glasgow; and in those great centres of population I preached the same doctrine, and called upon the people no longer to rest satisfied with their exclusion from political power. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] Some time after that I was requested by a conference of reformers, held in London, to prepare a bill to submit to Parliament, and I prepared that bill, in conjunction with friends of mine deeply interested in the question, and more particularly by the help of a relative of mine, who is now one of the representatives for the City of Edinburgh. Now, in that bill we proposed a certain borough franchise and a certain county franchise, and a certain large redistribution of seats. The bill was not brought into parliament, because in the ensuing session the government of Lord DERBY introduced a bill—a very bad bill—which utterly failed, as it deserved to fail; and because after that bill the government of Lord PALMERSTON introduced another bill, which also failed, not because it was a bad bill, but because the Prime Minister of that day did not wish any Reform Bill at all. [Hear, hear.] But notwithstanding that from 1860 for five or six years onwards there was no parliamentary action on the part of the Government in the question of reform, yet you will bear me witness that I have never allowed that question to sleep. [Hear, hear, and loud cheers.] I always found in this noble hall, with this noble audience, the representative portion of this noble community, that that great question was always received and supported with resolution and enthusiasm. [Loud applause.] Two years ago—a little less, perhaps—the government of Lord RUSSELL came into office, and immediately a Reform Bill was introduced to parliamen; a bill moderate in its character and in its extent, but good and honest to the extent to which it went. Well, what was the result? The result was that the Tory Party—you are asked now, this week and next week, to give your judgment on that party [cheers]—the Tory Party resisted that bill with the utmost determination. There was nothing false, there was nothing odious, that could be said against it that they did not say. There was no form of personal animosity which they did not exhibit against Mr. GLADSTONE, the promoter of that bill, [cheers,] and the result was that the bill was defeated, and that the government of Lord RUSSELL, not being willing to cling to office [hear, hear] unless they could carry out in legislation their own honest convictions, [hear, hear,] the government of Lord RUSSELL resigned, and Lord DERBY came into power (hisses)—and Lord DERBY is the minister who was especially appointed by that Providence to which Toryism appeals. [Laughter.] He was especially appointed some years ago to stem the current of democracy, [laughter and applause,] and when he came into office it was immediately after the employment in the House for many months by his friends and his present colleagues of arguments—many of which must be familiar to you—against the extreme peril which would come to the country if the borough franchise were reduced to a rental of £7. [Laughter.] And yet something has happened from that time to this that has converted Lord DERBY. [Hear, hear, and cheers. A voice—"Public opinion."] No doubt whatever that the great meetings which have been held in various parts of the country—and probably more than all, the great meeting that was held here—[hear, hear, and cheers]—have had much to do with his conversion. [Renewed cheers.] But now let me ask you what is the spectacle which the Government and party of Lord DERBY offered to the view of the world. [Hear, hear.] Last session they objected to a franchise of £7. You will remember that last session one of the most powerful arguments that was made against the bill of Lord RUSSELL was, that it would be unsafe to extend the franchise to householders of £7, because if you once went so far as that you could not avoid going further, even to household suffrage. Well, but what have they done now? [Laughter, hear, hear, and cheers.] I am not regretting it or lamenting it. [Hear, hear.] I am only relating the fact that these men, who were terrified that a £7 rental might bring them to household suffrage, have gone at once to household suffrage. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] In fact, there has been nothing like it that I remember since that great event of which some writer speaks when he says that

"The beasts committed suicide to save themselves from slaughter."

[Roars of laughter.] Now, gentlemen, I will not dwell on the humiliation which I think belongs to the party that is vanquished in this great contest, nor will I dwell on the credit, and on the honor, and on the triumph which belong to those who are victors in it. [Hear, hear.] But this lesson you may learn from this event, or others in our history, that the Tory Party is the party which in all our politics is wrong, and not only wrong, but it is perverse, [hear, hear,] and, being wrong and perverse, it appears to be for the most part unchangable. [Hear, hear.] Go to this town, where probably your Tory party has had scarcely an opportunity of exhibiting its true characteristics; [hear, hear, and laughter;] go to any town in the Kingdom, or any county, or go to any newspaper office, where the newspaper advocates the politics of the Tory Party, what is it you find? You find this always, that every good question in every department of political life is opposed by the Tory everywhere, until a certain point, when opposition is no longer possible or safe, and then the whole thing collapses, and there is a general capitulation. [Laughter and cheers.] In the year 1829, the Duke of Wellington and Sir ROBERT PEEL, and their friends, having all their lives stoutly resolved that no person belonging to the Roman Catholic Church in Great Britain or in Ireland should sit in Parliament, even if elected—[cries of "Shame"]—that out of the five or six millions of persons in the United Kingdom of that Church, not one of them should be represented in Parliament by a person of his own religion—[cries of "Shame"]—while, having fought that question for many years, and for their whole political lives—["Hear, hear," and ironical cheers]—all at once they turned right round. Civil war is coming upon them; they abandon all their previous policy, and they pass the Catholic Emancipation Bill. [Laughter and applause.] It is true that in 1832 they did not turn round and pass the bill—the Reform Bill. They fought it to the very last, because they believed it was absolutely fatal to them if it should pass. In point of fact they were not very much mistaken in the opinion. [Loud laughter and cheers.] But come, only a few years further on, to the year 1846. [Hear, hear.] They see famine stalking through the land whenever there was a bad harvest; they see discontent in all your towns; your trades everywhere being crippled—almost cut up by the roots; they see the rural population half-starved from the scarcity of food; and yet, until there had been a great agitation, and until there came a great famine in Ireland, they were not capable of discovering that your arguments against the corn laws were good, and that the Corn Law was bad. But when all these things happened, the great agitation existed and grew, and the Irish famine came; then this great Tory Party, which boasts of being specially connected with the Church—(laughter)—which has the universities to educate its sons, and which holds the main portion of the landed property of the country—[cries of "Shame"]—then this Tory Party, never having been able before to see a glimpse of the truth on that question, turns round all at once, and admits that all we said was true, and carries out the very policy which we had all along been supporting. ["Hear, hear," and ironical cheers.] Now this year we have another instance of it, and an instance not less remarkable than the other to which I have referred. After having declared that the workingman was a very dangerous person—that all institutions depended upon keeping him out of the franchise—they have now let him in in greater numbers than anybody else has proposed to do in any bill that has been introduced into Parliament. [Laughter and cheers.] But do you suppose this party is converted? [Cries of "No."] Not the least of it. [Loud cries of "No, no."] When this bill has passed, the Tory Party will rise again, and it will play exactly the same game of opposition and resistance to every good and honest measure which is introduced to the House of Commons. [Hear, hear.] Is it not a melancholy fact—is it not a thing that we must all deplore—that we have to spend so much labor, so much expense, so many meetings, and form so many associations and so many leagues, to engage in so much agitation, and to create so much public disturbance of opinion, before we can overcome the persistent and unchangeable resistance which the Tory Party makes to everything like Liberal progress in the kingdom. ["Hear, hear," and applause.] Last Monday night we had another proof of the unchangeable character of that party. I was in the House of Commons when this present Reform Bill was read a third time; and when the Speaker put the question, "That this bill do now pass," and the "ayes" had it, and there was no division, and he declared the bill had passed, then there was a loud, cordial cheer from the side of the House on which I sit; but so far as I could discover—and I listened with attention—there was not even one, the very faintest cheer, from the Tory side of the House. [Loud laughter and applause.] [A voice—"They were sorry for what they had done."] [Renewed laughter.] The fact is, that, so far as the Tory Party are concerned, the bill is simply the child of the ambition and the strong will of one man. [Hear, hear.] The Tory Party itself is unchanged; and, during the whole of those discussions, I tell you that I have not heard from the leader of the Tory Party, or even from any of his supporters who have voted for the bill—I have never heard a word of generous and kindly sympathy expressed toward the great mass of the population to whom this bill is intended to give a share of political power. [Hear, hear, and ironical cheers.] But unless the House of Legislature to which the bill has now proceeded should deal with it in a manner different from that which is expected, the Reform Bill of 1867 may now be considered certain to become law; but when it has passed, when your householders of Birmingham are enfranchised, when householders in all parts of the Kingdom have votes, when the £12 occupiers in the counties have votes, what then? Why, everybody must see at once that the whole question of good to the country is still a future question—[hear, hear]—that the bill itself is but a weapon—[hear, hear]—but an instrument—[hear, hear]—means by which—if there be anything good in legislation to be had—you may obtain it, if you use your new powers with wisdom and fidelity—["hear, hear," and loud cheers]—and it has occurred to me that there are two, or perhaps three, questions to which reformers may wisely direct their attention. One is a measure which goes toward completing the representation, and that is, that all the electors throughout the Kingdom—to shelter them from oppression and compulsion—[hear, hear]—shall vote under the shelter of the ballot. ["Hear, hear," and loud cheers.] I shall recommend the Liberal Party everywhere to make the question of the ballot a testing question—a testing question with candidates who may offer themselves for their suffrage. ["Hear, hear," and applause.] There are Liberals in the House of Commons—some good Liberals—men who have done great good in the Liberal cause, who do not see as I see in this question. All I hope is, that, as the discussion proceeds, these men will come to that general opinion at which the Liberal Party have long ago arrived—["hear, hear;"] but if there be a man who is against the ballot on the Tory grounds, that is, that he wishes property to have its due—[ironical cheering]—what I should call its undue influence upon the electors—["hear, hear," and cheers] then, I say, in that case, make the ballot the testing question with him; and doubt altogether, or disbelieve altogether, the professions of a Liberal-Conservatism. [Laughter and loud applause.] You will have a great fight for the ballot. I recommend the Reform Union in Manchester—the Reform League everywhere—["hear, hear,"] to maintain their organizations, at least until they have won the ballot for the constituencies of the kingdom. [Hear, hear, and loud cheers.] There is another question which is probably more pressing even than this, and that is what is called, in a short, but comprehensive phrase, the great Irish question. [Hear, hear.] Why, the most astounding thing of late days is that somebody should have attempted, even in this town, to stir up the fires of a slumbering fanaticism. [Hisses and loud cheers.] Will you let me tell you that Ireland was once an independent kingdom—that within the lifetime of many here it had an independent parliament—that at this moment, united with Great Britain, it requires about 40,000 men—soldiers and military police—to keep the country quiet, and to prevent insurrection, and, it may be, revolution. [Cries of "Shame."] What right have you to hold in subjection, by 40,000 troops, paid out of your taxes, a people—[loud applause]—who dislike your Government, and who believe that you have not done them justice? [Hear, hear, and cheers.] I hear a talk, it is old phraseology—if it was common here about seventy or eighty years ago—about our sacred institutions in Church and State. [Derisive laughter.] Does any man tell me that the Christian religion, or that Protestant portion of the professors of that religion, have any interest in the maintenance of a Protestant Church, comprising but a handful of the population, in the midst of a great Catholic nation—[loud cries of "No"]—and a Protestant Church, comprising not more than one-eighth or one-ninth of the population, absorbing the whole ecclesiastical property of the whole kingdom? [Cries of "Shame."] I have discussed this matter before in this hall. [Hear, hear.] I have asked you if you were to endeavor to set up such an abomination north of the Tweed, what would happen in Scotland? Tranquillity? Constant union with England? No, but exactly what you have in Ireland, only fought out by a people infinitely more united than are the people of Ireland. And if anybody were to attempt to set up in England what England had set up in Ireland, England would be in a condition of perpetual anarchy and constant revolt. [Hear, hear.] Well, the Irish question will come on. It may be—I know not—that the ambition and the will of one man may turn round the whole Tory Party on that question—[laughter and applause]—and I have not the smallest doubt that that man could prove, from speeches made more than twenty years ago, that he had always believed that the Irish Church was one of the most unwholesome abominations that exists on the face of the earth. [Loud laughter and cheers.] Now, one other question only—the question of national education. [Hear, hear, and applause.] I don't believe in any system, in any broad system of national education that shall be confined to the narrow limits of the denominational system which now exists in England. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] But I have a sanguine hope and belief that if ever the working man, having obtained the franchise, thinks it worth his while to put a question to a candidate, one of his questions will be this: "Will you agree to establish in this country some general system of education by which the children of our countrymen may have a fair chance of being instructed?" [Hear, hear, and applause.] We pay—I believe we have voted this year about £26,000,000 sterling for warlike purposes, military preparations—[cries of "Shame"]—when we have no war, when we have abandoned the principle of intervention in continental affairs; when we are not menaced by any country, and when we are not likely to be menaced, we have voted £26,000,000 sterling for purpose of warlike military preparation; [cries of "Shame;"] while for purposes of education we have voted a few hundred thousand pounds, which really comes almost to nothing for the great purpose of instructing the children of this country. [Hear, hear, cries of "Shame," and applause.] Now let me tell you one fact, that, notwithstanding this bill, I believe henceforth, as in past times for the last 50, or nearly 100 years, everything that is done that is liberal must be done by the towns. It is your great populations that will do it. You will not only give freedom to yourselves, but in process of time you will give freedom to the counties, who hitherto have given but little assistance to you. [Hear, hear.] I have said that you were foremost in the reform cause in 1832; Manchester was foremost in the free trade cause in 1846; Birmingham is now again foremost in the reform cause in 1867. [Cheers.] Our Chairman says that Birmingham still leads well. I hope that is true. ["Hear, hear," and loud cheers.] Your Chairman says that Birmingham still leads. Well, I hope that is true. [Cheers.] Birmingham has a question put to her now, and the question is one which you cannot shirk, but which you must answer before many days are over. [Hear, hear.] At this moment on your electoral roll you have 4,000 names, compound householders above the value of £10 rental, put on under a clause in a small act, passed in the year 1850. That clause enfranchised 4,000 of your present constituency. That clause was brought before the House of Commons by myself. [Cheers.] But for the interest I then took in it those 4,000 electors of Birmingham would have had no vote at this election. [Hear, hear.] The bill which is just passing proposes to admit the large number of 36,000 householders who are under £10. All these householders, although not yet upon the register, have a deep interest upon this question. [Hear, hear.] Let Birmingham now return the right man to Parliament. [Prolonged cheering.] Let it not be said next year or the year afterward that it was necessary to bring the working men into the constituency at Birmingham in order to place its representation on a right footing. [Hear, hear.] Let the present electors, who for so long a time have been faithful to their principles, be more resolved now than ever to be faithful, that they may set a wise and good example to that great enlargement of the constituency which is very soon to take place. [Cheers.] Well, you know that I have looked for years to this great consummation, when, throughout the boroughs of England, we might, in addressing ourselves to the electoral body, really address ourselves to all the householders of the borough. [Hear, hear.] That great event has at last come about. The borough population is enfranchised, and freedom everywhere in the United Kingdom looks to the boroughs for all those future triumphs which are in store for us. [Hear, hear.] Now, I understand from our Chairman—I was not aware of it before—that your opponents thought it was either very odd or very wrong that I should come down here—[laughter] to give such assistance as I was able to the cause of which my friend Mr. DIXON is now the representative. [Loud and prolonged cheering. A voice, "Why don't they send for NEWDEGATE."] Why, if there be one man in Birmingham at this hour who has a more direct and more overwhelming interest in the return of a real liberal candidate for your borough next week, I am assuredly that man. [Loud and enthusiastic cheering.] But I have not come here to plead the cause of any particular man. There are a dozen men—or more than a dozen men—in Birmingham, any one of whom, had he stood now in the place of Mr. DIXON, would have been worthy of your confidence and worthy of any commendation that I could offer on his behalf. [Cheers.] I am here for a very simple purpose—to plead with you for yourselves. [Hear, hear.] I am here to ask you to adhere to those good principles which for more than half a century have been inseparably connected with your political reputation. [Applause.] I owe you thanks—many thanks—for the confidence which you have shown me, and for the honorable position in which you have placed me. [Hear, hear.] But, on the other hand, you owe me something. [Loud, prolonged and enthusiastic cheering.] You owe allegiance to your own principles, [hear, hear,] and a steady support for the unceasing devotion which I have endeavored to show to your interests, and to the cause of freedom. [Cheers.] Now, I ask you, am I to sit in Parliament henceforth only nominally as your representative? [Cries of "No," and "Mr. DIXON."] Is my authority as a prominent asserter of the rights and the interests of my countrymen to be struck down by yoking me with a colleague whose voice and vote will destroy the value and the price of mine? [Cries of "No," and a few calls of "Yes," which were immediately drowned in a grand swell of thousands of voices, saying "No."] Better far that I should retire from your representation. ["Never."] Better far that I should retire from Parliament than by your unhappy vote be condemned to sit and speak and vote with a divided and enfeebled authority. [Passionate cries of "Never," and cheers.] I think I may gather from this grand meeting, from the tone which it has exhibited, from the voice with which it has spoken, what will be the verdict of Birmingham in the coming contest. [Loud cheers.] I have no doubt of it whatsoever. [Hear, hear.] I should despair of my countrymen altogether if it were possible that this great town—the very centre and heart of the country, the leader in all things that are liberal in our political life—if it should now fall away from the profession which it has hitherto made. [Cries of "Never," and enthusiastic cheering.] I have but one question to put to this meeting, and I put it through the meeting, to every elector in the town of Birmingham. You remember the united action with which my late colleague and I have worked together in all things as your representatives in Parliament. [Hear, hear.] Then, my constituents, my countrymen, my friends, may I not ask you, with the most confident reliance upon your answer, to send me a colleague intelligent, faithful and liberal—[loud cheers]—that the members for Birmingham may work henceforth in unbroken harmony for the welfare of this great community, and for the defence and maintenance of those political principles which we believe to be true and which we know to be inseparable from the grandeur and happiness of this country. [The honorable gentleman then resumed his seat, and was loudly and enthusiastically cheered.]

Meeting of the Members of the House of Lords in Indorsement of the Reform Bill.

On the afternoon of July 19 a meeting of the members of the House of Lords took place, on the invitation of the Earl of Derby, at the Premier's official residence, for the purpose of considering with him the prospects of the Reform Bill. There were about 100 peers present. The Earl of Derby having thanked them for their attendance, said it was highly desirable that the Reform Bill, which had been carefully considered by the House of Commons, and which had given much anxiety to Her Majesty's Government during its progress in the Lower House, should be passed as speedily as possible through the House of Lords, and that it should be subjected to as few alterations as possible. He said he was not yet aware of the precise nature of all the amendments which were to be proposed, but to some of them which were to be placed upon the paper he should give his decided opposition. Some of the amendments which he understood were to be proposed would entirely invalidate the bill, and open a path for the renewed discussion of the whole subject in another session. The bill as it at present stood would, he trusted, prove a satisfactory settlement of the question for a long time to come. A long discussion ensued, in the course of which a strong impression seemed to prevail that the lodger franchise as settled by the House of Commons should be adhered to in its integrity, but that at some future time there might be some better plan adopted for the re-distribution of seats. Their Lordships separated with the full understanding that every effort should be made to carry through the bill as speedily and with as few alterations as possible.

Lord DERBY has addressed the following letter to his supporters in the House of Lords:

MY LORD: The Reform Bill having now passed the House of Commons, it is my intention to propose that it should be read a second time in the House of Lords on Monday, the 22d inst.; and although I hope that no division may be called for on that stage, yet it is of extreme importance to have as good an attendance as possible of the friends of the Government. I have, therefore, to request that your lordship will, if possible, be in your place on that evening, and, more especially, that you will favor me by your attendance during the progress of the bill through committee, on which it is almost certain that some amendments will be moved to which it may be impossible for her Majesty's Government to give their assent. I have the honor to be, my lord, your obedient servant,

DERBY.

Earl Grey's Plan of Opposition to the Passage of the Reform Bill.

The following is the resolution which Earl GREY intends to move as an amendment on the motion for the second reading of the Representation of the People Bill in the House of Lords: "That the bill to amend the laws relating to the representation of the people in England and Wales, to which it is asked to assent, does not appear to this House to be calculated in its present shape to effect a permanent settlement of this important question, or to promote the future good government of the country; but the House, recognizing the urgent necessity for the passing of a bill to amend the existing system of representation, will not refuse to give a second reading to that which has been brought to it from the House of Commons, in the hope that in its future stages it may be found possible to correct some of its faults, and to render it better fitted to accomplish the proper objects of such a measure."

The Death of Maximilian—Action thereupon in the House of Lords.

At an early stage of the proceedings of the session of Friday, July 19, the Earl of Derby appealed to Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE not to bring forward a motion, of which he had given notice, for an address to Her Majesty expressing condolence in the afflicting death of Her Majesty's near relation, the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, and the indignant sense of their Lordships of the violence done to humanity and the usage of civilized nations by the barbarous execution of that most unfortunate and heroic Prince. The noble Earl said his main objection to the motion was that it seemed to imply that Her Majesty's Government had neglected their duty in not themselves moving an address on the subject. He did not think it necessary that their Lordships should formally express the sentiments of horror with which they had witnessed the cruel retaliation which for many years had characterized the revolutions in Mexico, and which had now culminated in the murder, wholly unjustifiable, as he thought, of the unfortunate Prince who was the subject of the motion. He was sure that their Lordships entertained the same sentiments as himself on this subject, but he doubted whether it was in accordance with the usages of that House, or expedient, that they should express any opinion as to the conduct of a foreign Government, if Government it could be called, or one of the parties engaged in a civil war. Under these circumstances, he hoped the noble Lord would not press the motion.

Earl RUSSELL joined in the request that Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE would not bring forward the motion, as it was impossible to do so without entering into the whole question of the civil war in Mexico.

Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE said he was not aware when he gave notice of the motion that there was likely to be any objection to it. What had been said on both sides of the House sufficiently indicated the views their Lordships entertained as to the fate of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, and he would not, therefore, bring forward the motion.

Proposed Consolidation of the Municipal Institutions of London.

Mr. J. S. MILL, M. P., is about to introduce to the House of Commons his second bill for the consolidation of the municipal institutions of London. It proposes to enact that the County and City of London shall include the whole metropolis; that the corporation of the city shall become the Corporation of London; that the functions of the Metropolitan Board of Works shall vest in the Corporation of London, whose functions shall extend over the whole County of London. The bill then provides for the creation of a Common Council, to be composed, first, of the 44 persons who at the commencement of this act shall be members of the Metropolitan Board of Works; 2d, 42 members of the county of the city; 3d, 136 councilors of the several metropolitan boroughs. There are further provisions respecting the officers of the corporation, metropolitan rates, justices of London, county officers, county rates and transfer of county property, by-laws, &c. A correspondent informs us, but for its authenticity we will not vouch, that "the clauses affecting city property and charters, and the transfer thereof to the new municipality for all London, are not likely to be opposed by the city. They may be considered as approved by the city. Of course, there has been much negotiation thereon, and the result is the bill, which the city members, it is understood, will approve in the main. There is, in fact, a *rapprochement* between the city and the west. It is very doubtful, however, whether the bill can pass this session, seeing that the time is too short for the full consideration which the subject deserves.

The Retirement of the Belgian Commissioner at the Court of London.

From l'Etoile Belge.

The motives which led to the retirement of our Ambassador at the Court of London were, we believe, the following: M. VAN DE WEYER has represented Belgium at the Court of St. James since the revolution of 1830, and when the Luxemburg question was opened, M. VAN DE WEYER, in signing at the Foreign Office the treaty of the twenty-four articles adopted by a small majority by the Belgian Chambers, after a warm discussion, had expressed in a note the protest and regrets of Belgium. The diplomatic documents published in England since the solution of that affair showed that M. VAN DE WEYER had thought right to make certain applications to the English Government to obtain the restitution to Belgium of that portion of Luxemburg taken from the kingdom by the treaty of 1839. The revolution, represented by one of its most eminent chiefs, after having won the first game and lost the second, wished to play a third. The Belgian Cabinet had already declared before the Chamber of Brussels that it had no claim to Luxemburg. The publication of the diplomatic documents, showing officially the course followed by M. VAN DE WEYER, having led the Cabinet to disavow its representative, the latter immediately resigned.

The Importation of Bullion into the United Kingdom.

The value of the gold imported into the United Kingdom in the five months ending May 31, this year, was £4,483,897, as compared with £5,745,456 in the corresponding period of 1866, and £5,127,943 in the corresponding period of 1865. In these totals Australia figured for £1,991,777, £2,179,926 and £1,152,852; and the United States for £1,228,338, £1,957,822 and £1,374,684 respectively. The total exports of gold from the United Kingdom in the five months ending May 31, amounted to £2,563,924, as compared with £3,625,972 in the corresponding period of 1866, and £2,517,424 in the corresponding period of 1865. In these totals the exports of gold to France figured for £1,621,598, £2,472,935, and £1,257,348 respectively.

FRANCE.

The Duelling Epidemic Among Journalists.

Paris Correspondence of the London Daily News.

The affair of the brothers DURUY and the brothers CASSAGNAC, the duellists, is assuming large proportions. As already stated, the brothers DURUY, objecting to an article in the *Journal de Paris* arguing that their father, the Minister of Public Instruction, was unduly severe to the Normal School in dissolving it for a bagatelle, and unduly indulgent to his sons, in maintaining them in important official posts after their notorious escapades, went to the office of the paper accompanied by a third person to act as their witness and reporter. Without first giving their names they obtained an interview with M. WEISS, the editor, and when he refused to fight a duel one of the DURUYS, as he has publicly admitted and boasted, knocked the editor about the head with a roll of his own journal. It has been much remarked that, whereas the usual course in "affairs of honor" is for one principal to send two friends, here two principals went together, accompanied by one friend, and the three of them propounded an ultimatum to the man desired to be fought with, and, on his refusal, took the law into their own hands. It was said three days ago that this affair must come before a law court—and so it will; but, wonderful to relate, the Minister of Public Instruction and not M. WEISS is prosecutor. Again, because the *Courrier Français* wrote the name of GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC GRANIER (DE CASSAGNAC) with a parenthesis, the brothers CASSAGNAC, Jr., called together upon M. DUCHENE, of that journal, and delivered an ultimatum to him. They required, on pain of mortal combat, that he should insert a paragraph stating that he was mistaken in writing the name (DE CASSAGNAC) in a parenthesis, and that he should do it with an appearance of spontaneity, not saying that M. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC'S sons had interfered in the matter. He declined to do this, but was willing to insert a letter from them correcting what they alleged to be his mistake. Thereupon they insulted him by word of mouth, and in their father's journal, the *Pays*. In that paper they said that the *Courrier Français* people were rapscallions, because they would not fight when provoked, whereas they (the CASSAGNACS) belonged to good society, (the *monde des salons*.) In reply to this assumption the *Courrier Français* published extracts from a well-known trial, showing that M. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC was second in a duel in which his brother-in-law, M. BEAUVALLON, killed M. DUJANIER, the manager of *La Presse*; and that President ESPARTEES DE LUSSAN severely censured him for having sworn that the pistols used by M. BEAUVALLON were new pistols, untried, whereas it was proved that they were pistols lent by M. DE CASSAGNAC, and that M. BEAUVALLON had practiced with them. BEAUVALLON was sentenced to a heavy term of imprisonment. The inference drawn from this by the *Courrier Français* was, that however much the CASSAGNACS might talk of the honor of their family, it was at any rate a dangerous family to fight with. The CASSAGNACS replied, without noticing the awkward affair of M. DUJANIER, that since the *Courrier Français* would not fight it could only be dealt with by "contempt," adding, however, in the next sentence, with great inconsistency, that their only remedy was the cudgel. Thereupon the *Courrier Français* said it would be provided with a bodyguard of its friends against ruffians. The CASSAGNACS print in the *Pays* that M. LOUIS DE CASSAGNAC, meeting M. VERMOREL, the editor of the *Courrier Français*, walking in the street arm in arm with a friend, spat in his face several times, and that some of the spittle fell upon his friend—spittle which, he says, he is very willing to consider withdrawn. This is published under the head of Bulletin No. 1 of "VERMOREL'S courage." Bulletin No. 2 states with great glee that M. LOUIS DE CASSAGNAC the next day met M. VERMOREL escorted by six friends carrying large bludgeons, that he spat upon him exactly between his eyes, and that neither he nor the six cudgel-bearers took any notice. The reason why they did not inflict the chastisement which they might easily have done is that M. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC, Deputy for the Gers, has instituted a prosecution against M. VERMOREL. So far it would seem that the sons of ministers and government deputies might lord it over common mortals as they please; but the *Moniteur* introduces a new element in the matter, in the shape of a letter, not very clearly worded, however, from M. PIETRI, the Prefect of Police, deprecating in severe terms the fighting tendencies of certain journalists, and recommending the Commissioners of Police to protect peaceful citizens against them. A great deal more will be heard of these affairs, which interest the public intensely, and affect the Bourse.

The Emperor Napoleon and the Sultan of Turkey in Conference.

From the Mémorial Diplomatique.

The Emperor NAPOLEON remained in conference with the Sultan on the day of his departure for London for three-quarters of an hour. On the previous Sunday, NAPOLEON III. also had held a private conversation with his august guest at St. Cloud, which lasted several hours, DJEMIL PACHA acting as interpreter. We have reason to believe that the Emperor took advantage of the Sultan's stay at Paris to again urge the friendly counsels which M. BOURÉE, on his nomination as Ambassador, had been charged to carry to Constantinople, and to which he made allusion in presenting his credentials. The Sultan, through both FUAD PACHA and DJEMIL PACHA, has expressed the most sincere gratitude for the friendship shown by the Emperor of the French as to the integrity and stability of the Ottoman Empire, and has promised to devote all his efforts to the amelioration of the position of his Christian subjects, as France has continually advised him, as the only efficacious means of avoiding a new crisis in the East. We may therefore expect that on his return ABDUL AZIZ will inaugurate a series of salutary reforms.

The Sentence of the Assassin Berezowski

From the Brussels Nord.

The perpetrator of the attempt in the Bois de Boulogne has been found guilty of murder with extenuating circumstances, and sentenced to hard labor for life. The mitigated expiation of a crime which has caused Russia to quiver in her inmost fibre will, we fear, produce a disagreeable impression in that country. For ourselves, looking at the matter from a Western point of view, we should be almost tempted to congratulate ourselves on a result which, refusing to the assassin of the Czar the *prestige* of the scaffold, clothes him and his crime in the vulgar and ignominious livery of the convicted felon; but we scarcely expect this view to be taken in Russia. The people of that country—still primitive in their ideas, no doubt—do not imagine that the gallows or the guillotine can ever serve as a pedestal to fame, or that a criminal is less guilty for having fired upon a man because that man happens to be an Emperor with millions of existences attached to his. The French jury decided according to its conscience, and it is not for us to discuss its verdict, standing as it does on this inviolable ground; but if ever a reason of State ought to prevail, it is certainly in a case like this, in which one of the greatest principles of social conservation and mutual guarantee between people was at stake.

Dwellings for the Working Classes in Paris.

From Galignani's Messenger.

The Emperor, it is known, has had erected in the Avenue Daumesnil forty-eight houses as specimens of dwellings for small families, the plan of which may be seen in the Exhibition. Each house contains three stories and cellars, and each floor is composed of two rooms and a small kitchen. The buildings themselves cost altogether 320,000f., or somewhat over 6,000f. each, but on adding the purchase of the ground and the expense of leveling, the whole sum spent has been 510,000f. His Majesty has just made a gift of the whole to a coöperative society of workingmen, which is in the course of formation, for the construction of cheap dwellings.

Serious Illness of Gen. Almonte.

From Galignani's Messenger.

Gen. ALMONTE, who represented the Emperor MAXIMILIAN at Paris, is so ill that it has not been considered advisable as yet to announce to him the fatal news from Mexico.

ITALY.

The Cholera Raging in Sicily.

The official accounts of the cholera in Sicily, dated Palermo, the 29th of June and the 4th of July, report as follows: In the province of Girgenti, from the 18th to the 27th of June, 2,573 attacks, and 1,371 deaths; Caltanisetta, from the 17th to the 27th, 1,305 attacks, and 762 deaths; Trapani, from the 19th to the 27th, 17 attacks, and 13 deaths; Catania, from the 23d to the 28th, 107 attacks, and 55 deaths. For the week ended July 4, for the provinces of Catania, Caltanisetta, Girgetti and Trapani the attacks were 2,383, and the deaths 1,4[illegible]. Palermo and Messina enjoy perfect health, and both have established cordons against infected districts.

RUSSIA.

The News of Maximilian's Death Received with Satisfaction in Warsaw.

From the Vienna Wanderer.

A communication from Warsaw relates some strange facts said to have taken place in the Polish city relative to the death of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN. At the official club, a banquet of young Russians and members of the Muscovite population, it declares, was given, at which Prince AZERBATOFF, of St. Petersburgh, passing through Warsaw to Paris by Vienna, proposed a toast in honor "of the conqueror of the audacious invaders of Mexico, President JUAREZ." This toast had been received with great applause by the company, composed of many Generals and Councillors of State. Several allusions were also made to the peace which JUAREZ was about to restore to his country after having vanquished the rebels, who, like the insurgents of Poland, were upheld and excited by foreigners; also, to the great desire which Mexico felt to establish good relations with Russia. After the applause had somewhat subsided, Gen. Baron HANKE, director of the Warsaw Theatre and administrator of several Imperial places of amusement, rose to explain to those present how it was that Providence had reserved a disastrous end for the Emperor MAXIMILIAN. Among other things, he said:

"It is well known that at the outset of the Polish revolution this Austrian Archduke, in concert with the Emperor NAPOLEON, had cast his eyes on the crown of Poland, that the Duke DE GRAMONT had labored in that sense at Vienna, and that a Polish deputation had already been formed to offer the crown officially to MAXIMILIAN."

The General ended by asking what would have happened to the Archduke if, with the view of conquering the crown of Poland, he had got himself at the head of the insurgents and been taken prisoner.

Betrothal of the Grand Duchess Olga to George I., King of Greece.

From the Journal de St. Petersburgh.

The betrothal of the Grand Duchess OLGA CONSTANTINOVNA with GEORGE I., King of the Greeks, was celebrated on July 8 at the Palace of Tsarskoe-Selo. The Emperor and the King wore the uniform of Russian general officers; the former with the grand cordon of the Order of the Saviour, and the latter with that of St. Andrew.

The bride had on a white dress, laced with silver and sprinkled with roses; two long tresses of her hair, interwoven with strings of pearls, escaped from the rose-colored band that decorated her forehead, and fell over her shoulders. The Grand Duchess ALEXANDRA-JOSEPHOVNA, her mother, wore a robe of blue and white, sparkling with precious stones. All the foreign Ambassadors and heads of missions were present. After the ceremony the Diplomatic Body breakfasted at the palace, and in the evening St. Petersburgh, Tsarskoe-Selo, and Pavlowsky were brilliantly illuminated. Prince HUMBERT, of Italy, who was unexpectedly delayed in Berlin, arrived at Tsarskoe in time to be present at the marriage repast.

Effective Strength of the Russian Army.

From the Paris Situation.

According to statements in the St. Petersburgh journals, the Russian army has been increased by 220,000 men since the close of the Crimean war. Its effective strength is at present 1,100,000, comprising 300,000 irregular troops. The military organization of the empire is such that, in case of war, the army could be raised to the imposing force of 1,500,000 men.

Louisiana Levee Bonds—Galveston Declared an Infected Port.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 31.

The Board of Levee Commissioners has appointed a Committee to visit the North and Northwest, and negotiate for the sale of Levee Bonds which Gov. FLANDERS will sign.

The Board of Health has declared Galveston an infected port, and requested the Governor to include that city in his proclamation.

Only two cases of yellow fever are reported in this city.

The Cholera at Memphis—Six Deaths in one House and Five in Another.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, July 31.

Cholera has again appeared in the southern part of the city. Six deaths occurred in one house on Mulberry-street, last night, and five in one house in Front-row. The Board of Health is taking energetic measures to prevent the spreading of the disease.

No trouble is anticipated at the election to-morrow.

Burglars Disappointed.

HONESDALE, Penn., Wednesday, July 31.

The County Treasurer's Office of this place was broken into last night. The heavy iron vault doors were blown open, but the burglars got very little for their pains, there being but $3 in pennies in the vault. They left a flask of powder behind them. The outside doors were opened by picking the locks. From appearances they understood the business, and were undoubtedly professionals.

More Indian Depredations—False Rumors.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 31.

An Omaha dispatch says that the Indians are concentrating at the base of the Mud River Mountains, near the Sweet Water.

A private letter to Gen. DODGE says that the Indians are daily attacking trains, and all travel from Green River to Fort Saunders is stopped.

The report of a contemplated general attack by the Indians between Julesburgh and Denver is not reliable.

A Connecticut Postmaster and his Brother Imprisoned for Assault.

MERIDEN, Conn., Wednesday, July 31.

GEORGE W. ROGERS and NATHANIEL ROGERS, the West Meriden Postmaster and his brother, who assaulted the editor of the *Recorder* with loaded fire-arms, were this evening committed to the county jail in default of obtaining bail, on a *mitimus* issued by the Court.

Decrease of Cholera at Fort Harker.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 31.

The Surgeon at Fort Harker reports that no cases of epidemic cholera have occurred there for some days. The few cases last week were sporadic, and due to carelessness or specially unhealthy circumstances. The people are returning to Ellsworth, and there is nothing now to deter trade or travel.

Arrival of Admiral Tegethoff at Boston en Route to Mexico.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 31.

Among the passengers per the steamer *China*, which arrived last night, were Admiral TEGETHOFF, of the Austrian navy, and his brother, Gen. TEGETHOFF, who are *en route* to Mexico, to obtain, if possible, the body of MAXIMILIAN.

The Accident to Assistant Secretary Seward.

AUBURN, N. Y., Wednesday, July 31.

The wounds received by Assistant Secretary F. W. SEWARD by the running away of a span of horses and the upsetting of a carriage, are not of a serious character. He will probably be well in a few days.

The Crops.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 31.

Reports from the eastern parts of Maryland are unfavorable for corn crops. The days are warm and the nights cool. Thermometer, 82°.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, July 31.

The weather is rainy, too much so for crops.

Base Ball Tournament at Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, July 31.

The first game of the base ball tournament was won by the Cushuer Club, of Augusta, Me., against the Bowdain Club, of Brunswick, this afternoon, the score standing 48 to 31.

Funeral of Prof. Anthon.

The funeral services of CHAS. ANTHON, LL. D., at St. Mark's Episcopal Church in Stuyvesant-place, yesterday morning, were attended by a large assemblage of the relatives and friends of the deceased. At 11 o'clock the coffin was borne into the church, preceded by the officiating clergymen, Rev. Drs. Dyer, McVickar and Higbee, and followed by the following pall-bearers: Judge Roosevelt, Hamilton Fish, Wm. Betts, Prof. Drisler, Dr. Torry, George T. Strong, Murray Hoffman, Oswell Cammann and Frederick De Peyster. These were followed by the family and intimate friends of Prof. ANTHON, and by the Faculty, members of the Alumni and students of Columbia College. Dr. DYER read the burial service, and at the close of the ceremonies the remains were uncovered, and all who desired to do so were permitted to take a last look at them. They were interred, without further ceremony in the Anthon family vault in the churchyard adjoining.

At a meeting of the Alumni of Columbia College yesterday morning, at the Law School, No. 37 Lafayette-place, a committee consisting of Henry James Anderson, M. D., LL. D.; Frederick De Peyster, LL. D.; Rev. J. O. Spencer, D. D.; Prof. Wm. H. Crosby, and Hon. James Emott, LL. D., was appointed to prepare appropriate resolutions.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Committee:

Whereas, It has pleased God to remove from his earthly home CHARLES ANTHON, LL. D., Jay Professor of the Greek Language and Literature, in the fullness and completeness of a life devoted to the best interests of classical learning;

Resolved, That, in bowing to this dispensation of God's providence as wise and just, we at the same time reverently express our sorrow at his removal from among us, and our deep sense of the loss which not only we, the alumni, but also the college, his alma mater and ours, have sustained by his decease.

Resolved, That as a profound classical scholar not less than as an able and thorough teacher, Dr. ANTHON ranks among the most eminent men of his day.

Resolved, That from his earliest youth, attracted by the noble studies to which he gave his riper days and nights, devoted to the generous purposes of kindling in other minds the noble zeal which animated his own, and even sympathising with the struggling aspirations of the young, whose efforts he effectually sustained by cheering counsels and substantial aids, we shall never forget in him whose absence we now mourn, the blended excellencies of the highest intellect and the most exalted worth.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published, and that a copy of the same be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

FIRE IN CARLISLE-STREET—ARREST OF TWO PERSONS FOR INCENDIARISM.—This morning at 12:40 o'clock a fire broke out in the building No. 2 Carlisle-street simultaneously in the cellar and on the second floor. The building is occupied by F. SYBERG as a sailor boarding-house, and is the same place that took fire a few weeks ago. Last night the Department was so promptly on the ground that the fire was extinguished before a loss of more than $1,000 had been suffered. The fire breaking out in the two places at once led to a suspicion of incendiarism, by the fact that AUGUST TORBECK, one of the boarders, accused F. SYBERG and CHARLES GOSEN, an occupant of the second floor, with setting the building on fire, in which charge JOHN JORDON, living opposite, joined. GOSEN had an insurance of $100 on carpenter tools and $600 on household furniture, and SYBERG is insured for $2,800 on household furniture. SYBERG and GOSEN were both arrested on the charge of arson by Roundsman MCELVEY, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, and locked up in the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house, where Fire-Marshal BAKER, who was present at the fire, began an investigation into its origin.

THE FIRST NEW-YORK NEWSPAPER.

New-York in 1725 and 1726—How Newspapers were Got Up at that Date—Reminiscences of Printer Bradford—Extracts from the First Paper.

Previous to the year 1725 no newspaper was published in this City. New-York was then nearly seventy-five years old, but it had been too small to support an enterprise of the kind. Perhaps there had been but little need of a daily or weekly chronicler of events. The village gossip was more piquantly retailed at the coffee-houses of the publicans, or upon the door-steps of the old Dutch burghers, after the close of the day's toil. New-York was a close, compact settlement, mostly below Fair (now Fulton) street, and all the people knew each other well. Probably for days the most stirring local event might have been the mysterious disappearance of Peter Kips' roan mare, or the new stock of goods from England opened at John Cruger's store on Broad-street. For foreign news, those who bothered their heads about the outside world, depended upon the London papers as they were brought over by the English packets. George I. was King, and his Governor for the royal Provinces of New-York and New-Jersey was the courtly William Burnet. His Majesty was very much annoyed by the intrigues of the Pretender to the British throne, and the open aid afforded him by the envious potentates of the continent. Sir Robert Walpole was Prime Minister, and was up to his eyelids in bribery and corruption. The South Sea Scheme had just exploded and left behind wide-spread ruin and want among the people. But his corpulent Majesty despairingly shut his eyes to the misery and wickedness around him, and sought forgetfulness among the old German viragos who constituted the royal harem.

PRINTER BRADFORD.

The first newspaper issued in this City was the New-York *Gazette*, and its publisher was Mr. William Bradford, an English Quaker. Bradford was a remarkable man. To his intelligence and energy we owe the introduction of printing into the Middle States. He came here when the country was a wilderness, and with a devotion to his art which should entitle him to an honored place among our provincial worthies; he battled against the obstructions of nature, the prejudices of religious fanatics, and the restrictions of jealous officials, until he firmly established the Press in these colonies. He was born in Leicestershire, England, on the 20th of May, 1663. He was taught his profession in the celebrated printing office of Andrew Sowle, in London. Marrying his master's daughter, and inspired with a desire to improve his fortunes in the growing New World, in his twenty-second year, he embarked with a company of emigrant Quakers for the colony of Pennsylvania. He came under the patronage of William Penn, and bearing an indorsement from George Fox. On the 28th of November, 1682, he landed at Newcastle, on the Delaware. Philadelphia had not been laid out, nor, indeed, had a house yet been built there. He was one of its first settlers, and there he issued the first publication printed in America, outside of New-England—*America's Messenger an Almanack.* Subsequently he published several religious works but he received only faint encouragement from his Quaker brethren. A dispute arose between him and the Governor relative to his right to print the charter of the Colony, and he seems to have become so disgusted with the illiberality of the officials and people that he thought of returning to England. But opportunely the Governor of New-York, Col. Fletcher, heard of his plight and invited him to our City, where there had been no printer since the settlement. Bradford came to New-York in 1693, and was immediately appointed "Royal Printer," on a salary of £40 a year. He printed the laws and acts of the Assembly, and, in the course of his long residence, many books of native and foreign origin. In 1725, he established the *Gazette*. He was for several years a vestryman of Trinity Church, and one of its most useful members. He closed his long and active life on the 23d of May, 1752, in his 90th year. Mr. Thomas records, in the *History of Printing*, that, "on the morning of the day which closed his life, he (Bradford) walked over a great part of the City." He had settled his son Andrew in Philadelphia, and, in him, established a long line of printers, who followed their craft in that city until 1825. His great grandson, Hon. William Bradford, was Attorney-General of the United States under the Presidency of Washington, and his descendants are to be found in all the Eastern and Middle States.

On the 20th of May, 1863, the two hundredth anniversary of the birth day of William Bradford was celebrated in this City by Trinity Church and the New-York Historical Society. Public ceremonies took place in the graveyard, where a new tombstone was erected to the ancient printer's memory, and in the evening a great audience assembled at the Hall of the Cooper Institute to listen to a commemorative address by John William Wallace, Esq., of Philadelphia.

THE FIRST PAPER.

It was on Monday, Oct. 16, 1725, that the first number of the New-York *Gazette* was issued. The writer hereof has not been able to find a copy of the first number of the paper, but in the library of the New-York Society, in University-place, is exhibited to the public a bound volume containing most of the numbers of the *Gazette* for the first four years of its publication. The series begins with No. 21, issued March 28, 1726, and continues almost perfect to December, 1729. The paper was published on a single half sheet of the foolscap size. Occasionally, when there was a rush of foreign news, a full sheet was issued. The first number in the volume at the Society Library bears this heading: "New-York *Gazette* from March 21 to March 28, 1726." On one side of this inscription is a rude cut, representing the City arms, and, on the other, a picture of a post-boy on horseback. The paper, though dingy and the print coarse, are good for the time. What first strikes the reader of the modern newspaper is, that the old *Gazette* was from first to last innocent of editorials, and that the advertisements never numbered over five in any one issue. Frequently no advertisements appeared. Those that were printed related generally to the sale of real estate in New-York and in the rival city of Perth Amboy, N. J., which some speculators of the time fondly imagined would eventually outstrip Manhattan Island in the race for greatness. Very seldom, too, did local items appear in the *Gazette*. Almost the entire space was occupied with the news from foreign parts, or with those heavy moral and didactic essays of the *Spectator* style, of which our ancestors were so unaccountably fond. On the last page were printed the Custom-house clearances and arrivals at the ports of New-York, Perth Amboy, Philadelphia, Rhode Island and Boston. In the number dated March 28, 1726, vessels arrive from and clear to (through the New-York Custom-house) such places as Jamaica, Madeira, Antigua, Barbadoes, Gibraltar, Newfoundland, Lisbon, Charleston, Virginia, Honduras, Bermuda and Havanna. This shows that the trade of the City was extensive and varied even at that early period. The feature of the *Gazette*, however, was the foreign news, and as it was all copied out of the London journals, Editor Bradford could lay but little claim to what we would call in our day "newspaper enterprise." He wielded a mighty pair of shears and a paste-pot. No reporters harrassed him with unintelligible manuscript, no telegraph news cut down his profits, and no expected dispatches from "Our Own Correspondent" delayed his paper from coming out an hour beyond the appointed time. A little pen work, a great deal of clipping—and the compositors did the rest. At the bottom of the *Gazette* always appeared this business notice: "Printed & Sold by William Bradford. To be Sold also by Richard Nichols, Postmaster. Where Advertisements are taken in, and all Persons may be supplyed weekly with this Paper."

It is pleasant to turn over the leaves of this worm-eaten volume of the first paper printed in New-York. How quaint the phraseology. How odd seems the European news. Old historical events here appear in their original freshness; the banquet given by His Holiness to the Pretender looks as new as the last cable dispatch from Candia. We cannot help comparing the old time with the new. How the estimate of men's characters and motives changes, when time unshackles the vision of the observer. The hero of that day, stripped of his plumage by the remorseless hand of history, appears in our sight the sorriest of knaves and imposters. The "Grande Monarque" himself, we are satisfied now, was a pretentious little humbug, who wore high heels to his shoes, only that he might seem taller than his courtiers. In the old *Gazette*, the olden heroes have all the gloss on them. Witness the following important item of intelligence from the Court of France:

London, January 16, 1726.—A letter from Paris gives us with great Triumph, the following Instance of their young Monarch's Good Nature, who being one Day at Table, after he had been overturn'd in his Chaise, the Master of the Horse asked him What he would please to have done to the Coachman that overturn'd him? Why, said the King with a Sweetness of Temper which charm'd all the Court. Let him drive me again to Morrow.

This was the same Louis XV. who filled his palaces with mistresses, and all the land with misery, and whose frightful misgovernment was the seed of that awful Revolution which swept away Bourbon and aristocrat in succeeding generations.

Let us follow editor Bradford through the first numbers of the *Gazette* and cull here and there such paragraphs as may possess an interest to us, viewed by the light of history. There is something to laugh at, something to wonder at, and, perhaps, something to be disgusted with. But we must remember that the people of a hundred and forty years ago were not so wise and modest, and polite and charitable as we are. No Walpole bribes *our* Legislators. No South Sea bubbles swallow up *our* fortunes on Wall-street. Certainly we are not weak enough to believe in quack doctors, fortune tellers, honest lotteries, religious prophets, winking Madonnas and table-turning.

In the *Gazette* of March 28, 1726, there appears but one item of local news, to wit:

New-York, March 28.—Last Friday night we had a violent storm of Rain with Lightning & Thunder and next Morning much Brimstone was found upon the ground in many places.

April 11, 1726, the following advertisement is printed:

William Fletcher, a bought Servant, is Run away from his Master, the 19th of last Month and carried with him some Paper Money belonging to his Master. Whoever can apprehend said Servant or discover by Letter where he is, so that he may be apprehended shall have Five Pounds paid to the Collector of his Majestys Customs in New-York. Or if he will return and give security for his good Behaviour, he shall be forgiven. He had with him when he went away, a dark colour'd Kersey Coat with Brass Buttons, and lined with Durvy, has Leather Breeches, short dark Hair, by Trade a Brushmaker, pretends to be a Turner, he makes Mops, makes and mends Bellows.

During its first year the *Gazette* had to struggle with adversity. The subscribers were few, and some of them would not *pay up*. Several times the publisher appears to have contemplated the abandonment of the enterprise. At the end of the first semi-annual volume he inserted the following warning notice:

Notice.—This number, 26] of our *Gazette*, concludes the first half year, and is the Time the first payment should be made by the Gentlemen who encourage the same. And altho' the Number subscribed for does not defray the Charge, yet we intend to Continue it the next half year in hopes of further Encouragement.

August 1, 1726.—News traveled slowly in those days. Ships were two and three months crossing the ocean. Among the foreign items by the packet of this date was the following obituary;

London, May 12.—On Monday last, dye'd at the Bath, the most Noble Charles Beauclair, Duke of St. Albans, Earl of Burford and Baron of Heddington, Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, Lord Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of the County of Berks, and Knight Companion of the most Noble Order of the Garter. He was the only Natural Son of King Charles II. by Mrs. Eleanor Gwyn, and in 1694 married the Lady Diana Vere, eldest daughter and co-heir of Abery de Vere, Earl of Oxford, by whom he hath issue, seven Sons, of which Charles, Earl of Burford is the Eldest and succeeds him in the Honour and Estate, but unhappily lies dangerously ill of the Small Pox, which seized him at Windsor aforesaid on the Day his Father died.

This is the ancestor of the present Duke of St. Albans who is supposed to be exercising an undue influence over the Prince of Wales. There was another Duke of St. Albans, grandfather of the present nobleman, who squandered his property and married Harriet Melion, an actress of doubtful reputation. They have been a bad race from bad Nell and bad Charlie down.

October 10, 1826.—His Majesty, King George the First, had a great deal of trouble with his continental neighbors about their complications with young Stuart, the Pretender. He undertook an autograph remonstrance with the great Catherine of Russia. The whole document appears in the *Gazette* and we copy the preamble as a curiosity:

George: By the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, to the most High, most Mighty and most Illustrious Princess, our most dear Sister, the great Lady Catherine, Czarina and Great Dutchess of all the Great and White Russia, also monarch of Moscovy, &c., &c.—Health & Happiness.

February 6, 1726.—Time was reckoned by "old style," and the new year did not come in until March. In this number of the *Gazette* there is an account of a horrible execution in Portugal under the auspices of the Inquisition.

Lisbon, October 14.—Yesterday a Publick *Auto de Fa* was held in this City, in which thirty nine Men and thirty two Women were tried for various Offences. Two Men and one Woman were sentenced to be burnt. One of the Men named Antonio dias Fernandes, a Merchant of the City convicted of Judaism, was pardoned on his Recantation. The other, being a Priest, named Manuel Lopey da Carvalho, a native of the Bahia, forty four years old, was executed at Four o'clock this Morning, being burnt alive. He obstinately persisted in his Opinion, which was That Christ came not to destroy the Law of Moses but to perfect it, and that Circumcision was as necessary as Baptism. At the Place of Execution, he was told it was not yet too late for Mercy, it he would Renounce his Errours, and own the Doctrines of the Inquisition but he refused this, saying the Inquisition were not Christians but Idolaters and also that Rome may reign in Portugal Forty Years longer but then the true Church shall be set up in Jerussleln. He suffered with great Resolution amidst the Flames, calling upon the God of Israel. He did not once change his countenance nor give the least loud Cry. He only sometimes shrunk up his Leggs and put his Handkerchief to his Skull and Chin till it was burn't away. He looked to the Kings Window and round about upon the Mob, with the Air of a Man that had been sitting in an easy Chair. A Woman of sixty five Years of Age, convicted a second Time of Judaical Practices was strangled and afterwards burnt.

March 8, 1727, appears an advertisement of a new book printed in New-York:

Just Publish'd, the History of the Five Indian Nations Depending on the Province of New-York. Printed and Sold by William Bradford, in New-York.

April 3.—Negro Slavery being one of the "domestic institutions" of the Province, and Wendell Phillips not having been thought of yet, men and brethren were disposed of like any chattles, as the following advertisement will testify:

A Madagascar Negro Woman that has one child and can Spin, Knit, manage a Dary and do all Manner of Housework, is to be sold. Enquire of W Bradford.

During the Spring of this year poor stupid old George the First died, and there was mourning both in London and New-York. The colonists were truly loyal, for it was instilled into the minds of the people of that day, that loyalty to the Prince was one of the cardinal virtues. Accordingly, the Burghers and merchants, and their wives and children and servants, in the little City of New-York, went into mourning for the king they had lost, and threw up their caps for the king they had gained. On the 21st of August, says the *Gazette*, "His Majesty King George the Second was proclaimed in the City of New-York with the usual ceremonies; and on the 25th, he was in a like manner proclaimed at the City of Perth Amboy, in New-Jersey."

June 24, 1718. When did the Irish emigration to New-York first set in? The *Gazette* gives an answer, which, perhaps, will surprise some people. We learn from it that not to the Dutch and English alone were the foundations of the great metropolis due, but that when New-York was a little town, scarcely larger than Stapleton, over the Bay, Pat was working on the streets and shopboards and doing his best toward infusing his energetic nature into the blood of the New-York of the future. This advertisement appears in the *Gazette* of the above date:

On Wednesday last arrived here the ship *George John*, Anthony Adamson, Commander, from Ireland, who has on boad several Irish Men Women and Boys, Servants, among whom there is several Tradesmen, as Carpenters, Weavers, Taylors, Blacksmiths, &c. Whoever Inclines to purchase the Times of any of them, may apply to the Captain on Board of said ship or to Samuel Moore, Supercargo, at Mr. John Danks at the sign of the Jamaica Pilot upon the Dock. N. B.—They will take either Flower or Wheat as pay."

November 25, 1728, appears another instance of the almost common barbarism of the age—the execution of criminals by fire. This was a mournful case of popular superstition and cruelty.

Vienna, Aug. 25.—Letters from Sazedin in Hungary of the 26th of July, import that several Persons of both sexes, convicted of Witchcraft, had been condemned to be burnt alive, but before they were executed they were taken upon the following Tryals (according to the custom of the country) the first was to tye their Hands and Feet and throw them into the Water, when as Sorcerers used to do they swam like a piece of Wood, after which they were put into Scales, when it appeared that a large Woman weighed but an Ounce and her Husband but 5 Drams, and the other still lighter, whereupon they were burnt alive the 23d past. There was among 'm a Midwife who had baptised 2,000 children in the Name of the Devil.

In the same paper follows a piece of news from the capital of the little Kingdom of Prussia. Readers will remember Macaulay's amusing account of the passion entertained by the father of Frederick the Great for tall soldiers. Here is an instance of its gratification:

Berlin, September 1.—Baron de Guldenstrom, the Minister of Sweden, has brought along with him the tallest Man that could be found in that Kingdom for a Present to the King. He is eight Foot and a half in height and his Strength and the rest of his Body are in proportion.

The bulk of the London news in the *Gazette* is made up of Court gossip and accounts of the operations of highwaymen. Literally, the whole Kingdom was infested with robbers and footpads, and it was dangerous to venture a mile beyond the settled limits of London without a strong escort. The law was severe on the robbers when caught, as the frequent accounts of executions at Tyburn testify; but still the "gentlemen of the road" were as numerous as ever. The prevalence of highway robbery is a striking illustration of the condition of England in the early part of the eighteenth century.

December 10, 1728.—There comes to the columns of the *Gazette* a curious paragraph about the illustrious financier and Jeremy Diddler—John Law. His magnificent schemes had exploded some years before, but still he was a man of some note in his exile, and furnished material for newspaper chat, pretty much as C. O. I. R. Stephens does now-a-days.

Venice, September 5.—Two Flemish Gentlemen, who had been for some time past in France, have been here these 5 Months to sollicit the payment of 250,000 Livres, which they put into the hands of Mr. Law when he was at Paris, in order to improve for them in the Mississippi stock. And tho' Mr. Law does not deny the Deposit, yet he says he cant pay them, because that wou'd be a Precedent for his other Creditors to make the same Demand. His Cronies, particularly M. de Blond, the Consul of France, give out that a certain Minister is to be laid aside, and that Mr. Law will forthwith be recalled to succeed him.

Jan. 21, 1728.—Before this Gov. Burnet had been transfered from New-York to Boston, and had been succeeded in the supreme command at this City by Col. Montgomerie, the same who granted the celebrated "Montgomerie Charter" to New-York. In January the Governor got himself into hot water with the Jersey people, and the *Gazette* accordingly contains a double leaded proclamation from him. We copy it as a specimen of the executive documents of those days:

By his Excellency John Montgomerie, Esq., Captain-General and Governeur-in-Chief of the Provinces of New-Jersey, New-York and Territories thereon depending in America, and Vice-Admiral of the same:

A Proclamation.

Whereas the House of Representatives of the Province of New Jersey have Presumed to make some Resolves, in order as they pretend to obtain a distinct Governour, without taking any proper measures to know the King's Pleasure as to the subject Matter of them; This I think highly Disrespectful to his Majesty, who has it solely in his Power, to appoint a Governour of this Province, Therefore I have thought fit, by and with the Advice and Consent of his Majestys Council for this Province and by Virtue of the Powers and Authorities, under the Broad Seal of Great Britain, to Dissolve this House of Representatives and they are hereby Dissolved and Discharged to meet or act hereafter as a House of Representatives of the Province of New Jersey.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Burlington in New Jersey, this 14th day of January, in the second year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the 2d, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith &c Annoq Domini 1728 By His Excellencys Command J. MONTGOMERIE.

Jn Smith Sec'ry

God Save the King.

February 11, 1728.—A communication appeared from a citizen recommending to New-Yorkers the system of fire insurance, then so popular in London. It contained many of the stereotyped arguments now in common use in the pamphlets so freely distributed by modern insurance offices.

February 18, 1728.—News of a shipload of convicts for America. Were any of these among our ancestors?

London, November 2.—Yesterday morning between Seventy and Eighty Felons were brought from Newgate to go on Board one of the Merchant Ships, in order to be Transported to America.

March 4, 1728.—Advertisement—Post-office, New-York, March 4. The Posts for Boston & Philadelphia will set out on Monday next at three o'Clock in the Afternoon, in Order to perform the Stages Weekly till December next.

April 7, 1729.—Here is a natural phenomenon who would have been worth a fortune to Barnum:

Paris, Dec. 11.—They tell us that about 6 Months since, there was much Talk of a Girl of four Years of Age, who in all respects was as full grown as one of fourteen or fifteen, since which great Numbers of People have been to visit her, especially Physicians and Surgeons, who having had the Liberty to inspect and examine her Privately, have discovered in her all the Symptoms of Ripeness as of a Girl of twenty, and have given it as their Opinion that she is as fit for Marriage, but as to her sense and inclinations she appears like a Child of her own Age. However, there is an innocent Young Wife for some Body.

April 21, 1729.—The following advertisement ought to shock the latter day philanthropists:

There is a Negro Man & a Negro Boy to be sold, as also the House commonly called The Dancing School, which has a large Oven fit for a Baker, a good Yard and a Pump, with very good Water in said Yard; it is scituate in the Broad Way near the Fort, in the City of New York. Who ever incline to buy the said Negroes or House may apply to John Barberie, Merchant, in New York.

May 19, 1729.—(Advertisement.) John Brown at Mrs. Beurks, over against the Market house by Burghers Path, sells all sorts of Linnens, broad and narrow, Striped and Flowered Muslins, Callicoes. Alamodes, Dispers, Sear suckers, Linnen checks, Fustians, Cambricks, Handkerchiefs and Ribbands, &c. at reasonable Rates and takes in Pay Flower Bisket, Beef, Pork & Gammons.

We conclude this notice of the first bound volume of the *Gazette* with the following extracts from its columns. After this the paper was enlarged, and introduced some improvements. It continued to circulate, under the direction of Mr. Bradford, until 1742. A rival paper, the New-York *Weekly Journal*, was started by Zengle in 1733, and when Bradford's *Gazette* died, from its ashes in 1743 rose the New-York *Gazette* and *Weekly Post Boy*, which survived until the Revolution, under the management of James Parker, a former apprentice of Bradford's. And to conclude with a few more items from the old *Gazette:*

Paris, April 25, 1729.—(Literary Item.)—They are now Printing in this City a French version of Milton's Poems, wrote originally in English, said to be a curious Work, not inferiour to the best Epic Poems of Antiquity.

New York, July 5, 1729.—(Advertisement.)—Any Merchant or other that wants a Bookkeeper or their Accounts stated after the best Methods, either in private Trade or Company, may hear of a Person Qualified. Inquire at the Post Office or Coffee House. N. B. He Teaches Merchants' Accounts after the best Method, and attends young Gentlemen at their Chambers for that Purpose.

London, November 10, 1729.—(Fashion Item.)—They write from Tunbridge Wells that Ladies have of late appear'd on the walks with shoulder knots, a Fashion led up by a certain great Dutchess.

London, May 14, 1726.—The stage coaches near Bath were stopt last Thursday by one Highwayman, who took what little Money they gave him, which was about £10. He said it was too little, but he put it up, saying he had a Wife and five Children, and thought it better to Collect Charity for them than to lie in Prison for debt.

Paris, November 23, 1726.—The King, who was to have Touched the Diseased this month, has put off the Ceremony till the 24th.

London, March 18, 1727.—Yesterday morning died, aged eighty-five, Sir Isaac Newton, Kt., Master of his Majesty's Mint at the Tower, to which place is annexed a Salary of £500 per annum, and President of the Royal Society.

Philadelphia, March 13, 1726.—A sloop arrived here on Sunday last from Rhode Island, who saw the pirate "*Snow*," in a calm off Block Island, at a great distance, who sent out their boat full of hands, with a Black flag. They came within Pistol shot of the Sloop, but the Sloop bringing some quarter deck guns to fire upon them, they made off again.

New-York, April 10, 1727.—This is to give notice to all Gentlemen and others that a Lottery is to be drawn at Mr. John Stevens' in Perth Amboy, for £501 of silver and gold work, wrought by Simeon Soumain, of New-York, Goldsmith. All of the Newest fashion. Tickets are given out at 6s. New York money or 7s. Jersey money, for each ticket.

The Right of Dower.

New-York, Monday, July 29, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the Legislature of this State has, within the last few years, conferred upon married women power to take, hold and convey real estate, free of the control of their husbands, why should not the same power be given to married men? Under the law as it now exists, and as it has been handed down to us from the old common law of England, a married woman must join with her husband in a conveyance of lands owned by him, in order to possess her right of dower—that right being contingent upon the death of her husband, for as long as he lives she has no right or interest in his estate. But if she is possessed of any real estate as her separate property, she may bargain, sell and convey such property, and enter into any contract in reference to the same, with the like effect in all respects as if she were unmarried.

In the rapid strides we are making toward equal rights, I think the laws in regard to conveyances of real estate should be amended so as to allow a married man to convey his own seperate property, as if he were unmarried. Suppose a man to make a contract to sell real estate belonging to him, whereby he can make a handsome profit; or, another case where nuisances have grown up around him, having a tendency to depreciate the value of his property, and his wife should refuse to sign a deed, he has no remedy; he can't sell; no one will take title without his wife signs the deed with him. As the law exists, it is unjust and oppressive, and ought to be modified. This right of dower is nothing but a myth—while the husband is alive—and is but a relic of antiquity in antagonism to the advanced state of civilization we now live in.

JUSTICE.

Springfield Armory.—Among the interesting things to be seen by visitors at the armory may be reckoned hereafter the museum which is forming in the tower of the office building. It will contain an almost endless variety of guns, American and foreign, Federal and Confederate, muzzle and breech-loading. A valuable feature will be specimens of the scores of breech-loaders which were presented to the Commission for examining such arms which met in this city some time ago; also photographs of every part of each. Of course war relics will comprise a a prominent part of the collection. Blood-stained guns and swords from many a battle-field will be found there, with a large number of specimens of rebel gun, sword and pike manufacture, which are so roughly finished as to show that the rebs were too hard pressed to stop for much "style" in making them, even if they had skilled workmen to do the work in better shape. The museum will be enlarged as relics of various kinds are sent among the old guns forwarded to the armory, and it cannot fail to become a collection of much interest and value.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican, July 29.*

TENNESSEE.

Response of Gen. Duncan to a Request for Troops.

Several citizens of Marshall County, Tenn., on the 15th inst. sent a request to Gen. Duncan, commanding the United States forces in Tennessee, that he would send to them a detachment of troops "for the purpose of maintaining peace and good order, and to prevent collisions between the citizens and the State militia, who are now quartered at Lewisburgh, with the evident design, as they believe, to prevent a free and equal election, and to incite the colored against the white people." To this petition the following reply was forwarded:

Headquarters District of Nashville,
Nashville, Tenn., July 26, 1867.

Messrs. D. Turner, A. A. Steele, and others, Lewisburgh, Tenn.:

Gentlemen: Referring to your communication of the 15th inst., handed to the General commanding, on the 24th, by J. D. Towner, Esq., requesting him to send a detachment of United States troops to Lewisburgh for the purpose of maintaining peace and to prevent a collision between the citizens of the place and the State militia quartered at Lewisburgh, I am directed by Brevet Brig.-Gen. Duncan to inform you that the troops stationed at this place cannot be posted at stations outside of Nashville, except under order from the Major-General commanding the Department, based upon the requisition of the State Executive, the Mayor of the city, or the board of civic authority of a town. Your petition, being the act of citizens in their individual capacity, does not meet the requirements of his instructions, and he is, therefore, unable to give it a favorable consideration.

The General commanding also directs me to say, in reference to the State militia that whatever difference of opinion may be entertained by citizens as to the propriety of its organization, still it is a legally constituted part of the civil authority of the State of Tennessee, so long as the laws constituting it remain in force, and as such is entitled to the respect and obedience of every citizen of the State, and he cannot coincide in your belief that the detachment which is quartered at Lewisburgh is stationed there for the purpose of preventing "a free and equal election, to incite the colored against the white people," or for any other purpose than maintaining the laws of the State of Tennessee. The fact that Gen. Cooper, commanding the State troops, has offered to place a force of the militia under orders of the General commanding the Military District, is, in itself, conclusive evidence of the good faith of the State authorities, and that it is the only purpose to use the State militia in maintaining the peace and order of the State; for Gen. Cooper is well aware that orders would not be issued to them from these headquarters, which would in any manner serve a partisan purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. BARBER,
First Lieutenant Thirty-fourth Infantry, A. A. A. G.

The Treatment and Exchange of Prisoners During the War.

The following letter, addressed to one of the publishers of the *National Intelligencer*, is published in the issue of that paper for the 29th inst.:

Richmond, Thursday, July 18, 1867.

My Dear Sir: I have read the remarkable discussion in the House. Mr. Eldridge is substantially right in what he said. I offered early in August to deliver all the sick and wounded prisoners we had without requiring equivalents for them. I would have made the offer earlier but for the fact that some considerable time before I had made an offer of exchange, man for man, to which I could get no response. I waited for a response until early in August, and failing to receive one, I then made the offer above named, at the same time urging haste on the part of the United States Government, as the mortality among the Federal prisoners was very great. During the Fall I again and again urged haste, giving the same reason. I informed the Federal authorities that if they would send transportation for 15,000 men to the mouth of the Savannah River, I would furnish that number of sick and wounded, and that I would fill up any deficiency with well prisoners. I did not require a corresponding delivery of our prisoners, though I expressed a desire that they might be sent. From early in August we were not only ready, but anxious to make the delivery. It was our purpose, as well as our offer, to continue the delivery of the sick and wounded at all the depots of prisoners, and upon the terms mentioned; that is, without requiring equivalents. Transportation was not sent until December. The United States authorities brought in that month some 3,000 prisoners to the mouth of the Savannah River, and received over 13,000 in return, many of whom were well men. The 3,000 delivered presented as melancholy a spectacle as Andersonville ever disclosed. Most, if not all of them, had been brought from Elmira. Some died between Elmira and Baltimore—many between Baltimore and Savannah. I do not believe ten per cent. of the number are alive now.

All these facts are known to Federal officers. Rebels may lie, but yet the fact is fully established by other evidence that the Federal authorities sent 3,000, and received 13,000. They would have received more if there had been accommodation. Why was transportation sent to Savannah for the prisoners unless I had agreed to deliver them? Why were 13,000 delivered, and only 3,000 received, if I insisted on receiving equivalents?

There is nothing in the published correspondence referred to by Gen. Butler which in any manner contests any one of the facts I have mentioned.

Gen. Mulford will sustain everything I have herein written. He is a man of honor and courage, and I do not think will hesitate to tell the truth. I think it would be well for you to make the appeal to him, as it has become a question of veracity.

Gen. Butler says the proposition was made in the Fall, and that 7,000 prisoners were delivered. It was in August, and over 13,000 were delivered.

If you will get Pollard's *Lost Cause* and refer to the chapter on exchange there you will find the whole question accurately stated. Every word of the chapter is true so far as it pretends to give facts. The book was published by subscription by Treat & Co., of New-York.

You can make public any portion of this letter. I defy contradiction as to any statement I have made, and challenge scrutiny. I will prove every word by Federal testimony. Who, then, is responsible for the suffering of Andersonville during the period of its most deadly mortality, from August to January?

Yours, truly, RO. OULD.

Operations of the Pay Department—The Alleged Frauds.

The special committee to investigate the alleged frauds in the Pay Department, have received the following letter from the Paymaster-General:

War Department, Paymaster General's Office,
Washington, July 29, 1867.

Hon. W. S. Lincoln, Chairman Special Committee of Investigation, House of Representatives.

Sir: I perceive that by means unknown to me injurious and defamatory statements of evidence alleged to have been given before your committee touching the operation of the Pay Department have recently appeared and been widely circulated in the public prints. If any such evidence has been given before your committee it was, as you know, *ex parte*, without any opportunity on the part of the persons defamed to cross-examine, explain or contradict, and the publication is calculated to inflict serious injury and injustice upon them. I therefore desire respectfully to represent to your committee the following line of facts, the truth of which I know and am prepared to establish by unquestionable and conclusive proofs whenever it may suit your pleasure and convenience to hear them: First, that this department has made no payments to Jacob Lowenthal, his associates or representatives, not strictly in conformity with the laws governing such payments; second, that it has made no payments whatever to said Lowenthal involving possible loss to the Government; third, that it has made no payments to him resulting in loss to claimants, so far as can be ascertained; fourth, that partiality or favor was never by the Paymaster-General, or of his knowledge or belief, extended to Lowenthal in any matter whatever; fifth, that no frauds of any character have been perpetrated by claimants, their agents or attorneys, with the knowledge of this office; sixth, that the large and responsible duties of the department have been faithfully, diligently and economically administered, comparing favorably with any other disbursing department or agency of the Government, military or civil.

Now, the truth of these statements can be conclusively determined by the records and files of the proper departments of the Government. These records will show in what manner every dollar has been expended, with a specific voucher for each item. May I not, therefore, respectfully suggest that before giving publicity to scandalous reports against public officers who value their character, and while laboring faithfully to discharge onerous and responsible duties are entitled to protection against false and malicious accusations, unjust and defamatory to them and injurious to the public interest and credit, the existence of rumored frauds be first determined by the evidence that can positively fix their existence. As the reputation of the Pay Department and its officers is by the instigation of this investigation sought to be impeached, and as the injurious publications already made touching the developments of witnesses have sown wide-spread distrust, to the serious injury of large interests, public and private, I deem it my duty to make to your honorable Committee now the following representation of facts, which I am very sure cannot be misunderstood or even suspected, and which, but for the pressing necessities of the case, I had designed to reserve to a future stage of the proceedings, viz.: I charge that certain claim agents and others have secretly conspired, through false representations to yourself and others, to calumniate faithful officers of this department. With the respectful submission of this paper for such action as may seem to you proper, I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. M. BRICE, Paymaster-General.

New Military Order by Gen. Schofield.—An order will shortly be issued by Gen. Schofield directing the Boards of Registration to reconvene at the earliest possible moment, after giving the ten days' notice specified in a former order, with a view to complete registration. Sub-district commanders and all military commissioners will be empowered to act as Presidents of Boards of Registration. Where offices becomes vacant, sub-district commanders will be required to recommend parties who are qualified and who can take the iron-clad oath. Judicial recommendations will have to be forwarded to the Governor for his indorsement. All others sent direct to military headquarters.—*Richmond Examiner, July 29.*

Scarcity of Labor in Virginia—Politics Among the Colored People.

From the Petersburgh Index, July 29.

There is great complaint made by the farmers in this neighborhood concerning the great difficulty in procuring hands and afterward to keep them. An acquaintance of ours informs us that he has seven mules in his stable doing nothing, but has only one man. His wheat is ready to be threshed, and his corn demands working. It is very near time that the corn should be laid over, and to what to attribute the desire to be lazy in our former good hands we do not know, unless it is the continual sound of politics and conventions drummed into their heads by the Radicals and renegades of the South. Even men who once were known to derive their income from selling and hiring the negroes, are trying and have succeeded in convincing the poor deluded creatures that they are their best friends. To the men of the North we can grant that they are moved by motives pure in purpose toward the colored people, but to those of the South who are now manœuvering in every way to get in favor with the freedmen, and who helped to bring about this late war by their votes, and to sustain it with their voices; to these men, who, when the colored faction is in the ascendant, turn and declare themselves their best friends, we have no faith.

Adjournment of the Louisiana Levee Convention.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, July 25.

The Levee Convention, composed of a number of the most respectable planters of several parishes of this State, principally those lying on the Mississippi River between the Lafourche and the mouth of the Red River, and which convened in this city on Monday, adjourned yesterday. There seems to have been no definite action taken by the Convention, but we hope its assembling will not be without good results. There was a proposition before the body recommending to whom the authority may belong, or be given, that the State be divided into four levee districts, and that direct taxation be levied, the taxes of each district to be used exclusively within the limits of the district where collected. This proposition met with considerable opposition. The other proposition was, that an effort be made to get the levee bonds authorized by the last Legislature indorsed by Gen. Sheridan and then negotiate them and rebuild the levees by this means. This proposition also met opposition, but was favored by a majority. From an interview with Gen. Sheridan by a committee of the Convention it was ascertained that he looked favorably upon the movement, and expressed a desire that Gov. Flanders should sign the levee bonds, and the possibility of his approving such action. The Convention adjourned, thinking it best to wait and see it the bonds can be made negotiable. Before adjourning the President was authorized to reconvene the body. It was understood that if reconvened it should be composed of delegates irrespective of color.

The Freedmen's Savings Bank in Mobile.

The cashier of the branch office of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company of Mobile has published some statistics relating to the bank, from which we learn that the number of depositors is 1,153, and they reach the sum of $104,405 47. This amount is at the rate of about $216 for every working day since the bank was opened, which was Jan. 1, 1866. The number of deposits received is 2,395; the number of payments, 1,267; 67 per cent. of the deposits has been returned to the owners, who have invested a considerable portion of the same in real estate. Accounts have been opened with the parties named as follows: Adult male depositors, 515; female, 300; children and youth, 287; societies and associations, 32; soldiers, 10; depositors, (white,) 9. Aggregate amount of individual deposits, (colored,) $85,522 04; from societies and associations, $11,644 90; soldiers, $2 613 69; individual deposits, (white,) $4,604 85. Specie deposits are repaid in specie. Two hundred deposits in gold, amounting to $5,657 65, and 340 deposits in silver, amounting to $3,140 40, have been received; 29 payments in gold, amounting to $899 58, and 43 payments in silver, amounting to $440 59, have been made.

Good Crops and Free Labor.

The Savannah *Republican* gives the following interesting and encouraging view of matters in Georgia:

One of our oldest citizens who has been on a flying business trip through the interior of Georgia, and who has returned to Savannah, conveys the gratifying information that in Appling, Coffee, Irwin, Montgomery and Taliaferro Counties, the crops generally were in splendid condition. The oat crop is reported by planters to be the largest and best produced in twenty years, while corn bids fair to give a bounteous yield, and king cotton was looking very well indeed in all the sections through which our informant passed. The people are feeling quite elated over the bright prospects of rich harvests, while the excellent health enjoyed by all classes, and the faithfulness with which the colored laborers are working, has inspired society with buoyant hopes for the future. There appears to be perfect contentment, and we wish it reigned to the same extent elsewhere in our State.

The Murder at Asutneyville, Vt.—Testimony of the Little Girl.

The testimony at the examination of the alleged murderer of Mr. and Mrs. Gowing, at Ascutneyville, Vt., on Wednesday and Thursday of last week, is published in the Claremont (N. H.) *Eagle*, and from it we extract the testimony of Ella A. Gowing, the only surviving daughter of the murdered. As she took her place on the stand there was the greatest interest manifested to hear her sad story. It was she that lay in the trundle-bed, in the same room with her father and mother, heard the man come in and commit his revolting crime, and who recognized his voice, and said to the neighbors who came in on Tuesday morning, before it was known that the prisoner had been there since he left Mr. Gowing in June: "It was our hired man Henry Williams." He testimony was as follows:

"I am 13 years old the 16th day of last April; I saw the prisoner last Summer—he came along and wanted to work; he called his name Henry Williams—he worked three weeks last Summer; he came along last Spring, the 24th of March, and wanted to work; he let himself for seven months, at twenty-four dollars per month; he worked two months and then left; he went to Claremont, N. H.: came from Claremont and went to Burlington; father let him have thirty dollars; he was gone a fortnight—he came back Saturday, at four o'clock, stayed till next Monday at ten, and went away; he did the chores while he was there; he took his clothes when he went away, and worked no more for father; I slept last Monday night in a trundle-bed, under the bed of my father and mother; father went to bed before I did; but mother did not go till I went; I heard noise in the night; I heard a man in the sitting-room (I should think he was in the sitting-room) tell father that the cattle were in the corn; father said, 'who is there,' and he replied, 'Mr. Hitchcock;' father got up and told mother she had better get up; I heard no noise till father got into the kitchen—then I heard a threshing, and the table rattled; the man then came into the bedroom where we were; mother said, 'who are you?' and he replied, 'who are you?' I heard some threshing about—he touched me on the shoulder, when he went out, and shoved me under the bed; I heard the closet door open; I knew him by his voice—it was the hired man that worked for us; I am sure it was his voice; he then went up stairs; I heard him—I heard his boots when he came down; I did not dare stir; Mr. Hitchcock came and told me to get up, and I went down to his house; I think it was some time after midnight that he came; for I heard the roosters crow before he went away; I went to sleep after a good while; he repeated, three or four times, what mother said; father kept his lantern under the sink; it was always kept there when not used; I saw the light, and when he went up stairs it was dark."

The same paper describes the conduct and appearance of the alleged murderer—Williams or Miller—during the examination as follows:

"The prisoner exhibited throughout the examination the greatest nonchalance and indifference. Even when the testimony was strongest against him, as when they testified that blood was on his garments, that the tracks leading to the house must have been made by his boots, and when the girl said: 'I am sure it was his voice,' even this did not move him. One thing, however, was noticed, he would not look at the blood-stained ax. Every time it was exhibited in Court, and it was shown several times, his eyes would drop and he would turn from it; and yet he would look with apparent interest upon the huge stake, matted with the blood and hair of his victims. He is about thirty years old, of medium height and stature, but muscular; there is nothing striking about his features except his upper lip; this is very singular and difficult to describe, but with eyes open gives him an ugly and vicious look. Report says that most of his life has been spent as a laborer in the northern part of the State of Vermont, and that he has been a soldier, both in the British army and our own."

Oil Train Destroyed by Fire—Seventeen Cars Consumed.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, July 29.

About 11 o'clock, on Saturday night, a freight train on the Lake Shore Road, among which were several cars carrying petroleum in large tanks, took fire, and a very destructive conflagration followed. The fire occurred about one mile this side of Brockton, and forty-seven miles from this city, the oil cars having been attached to the train at that place. The origin of the fire is not definitely known, but as two of the tanks were in a leaky condition it is supposed that a spark from the locomotive ignited the combustible fluid, which caused the explosion of one of them. The flames immediately communicated to the other tank cars, all of which exploded and were entirely consumed, together with ten other cars laden with merchandise. There were fifty-one cars altogether in the train, thirty-four of which were saved, those in charge having succeeded in detaching them from those on fire. The fire is said to have presented a terrible scene, the burning oil running along the gutters at the side of the track in streams of liquid flame, consuming everything before it—fences, telegraph poles, &c. So fierce were the flames, and so rapid their progress, that in less than twenty minutes from the time of the explosion, the telegraph poles for several hundred feet had been "licked up," and all the wires were severed. The railroad ties for the same distance were burned and the iron twisted out of shape. Six of the oil cars contained crude and one refined oil, and the value of the whole would probably reach the sum of $4,500; the seventeen cars burned were worth $14,600. It is impossible at this time to give the value of the merchandise destroyed in the other cars. Altogether the loss is quite a serious one, with no insurance. The oil belonged to Messrs. Brown & Son, of New-York.

Disappearance of the Volcanic Reef off Terceira.

The New-Bedford (Mass.) *Whalemen's Shipping List* publishes the following letter:

British Vice-Consulate,
Terceira, June 26, 1867.

Sir: In reference to my letter of the 6th inst., in regard to a submarine eruption, I now beg to state that the Commander of the Portuguese steam packet *Acoriano* resolved to search for this danger, being to him an important one, as it would be right in his monthly track from this to the Island of Graciosa; and that on the 23d inst. he made every exertion for that purpose, going himself to the masthead, and although the sea was favorable for indicating the site of a shoal or reef, nothing could be seen, and so convinced is he of their being no impediment to free navigation, that last night on his return from the other islands he did not deviate from his track; it is reasonable therefore to conjecture that the danger has sunk.

JOHN READ,
British Vice-Consul and Agent.

Rear-Admiral Halstead, Secretary Lloyd's.

Strange Scene at a Fenian Funeral in Buffalo.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, July 29.

The Fenian military of the city turned out yesterday afternoon, under command of Major Wm. Clingen, and accompanied by Young's Band, to bury Sergt. Lynch, of the "Irish Republican Army," who died from the effects of a wound received at the battle of Limestone Ridge, a year ago on the 2d of June. The troops met at their arsenal and marched to the hospital of the Sisters, and having received the body, which was placed in the hearse by the bearers—six sergeants in green uniform—the procession marched to the Cathedral. The corpse was borne into the Cathedral by the bearers and placed on a bier in front of the altar. At this juncture Father Gleason, administrator of the diocese, informed Mr. Crowley, the undertaker in charge, that he would not perform the rites unless the uniformed bearers should withdraw from the Cathedral. Compliance with this requirement was refused, the corpse was immediately removed and placed in the hearse, and the *coreége* marched out toward Limestone Hill Cemetery as far as the plank road. Here a firing party was detailed—the balance of the military returning to the city. The burial party proceeded to the cemetery, prayers were read at the grave by a member of the Church, three volleys were fired over the body and the ceremonies were concluded.

Fenianism in Chicago—Another Appeal.

The officers of the "Fourteenth Regiment, Irish Republic Army," have published an address to the Fenian Brotherhood of the District of Chicago, in which they say: "Never before in the history of our organization did we have more reason to rejoice or to feel certain that our bright hopes and expectations were at last about to be realized." Then, after asserting that Irishmen are now united and that "the discordant elements so recently at variance have harmonized," they remark that their "enemy is strong in his decaying weakness," and close by saying:

Remember there is a kingdom only a short distance from here, really in existence, aye, even upon the free soil of America, and the shorter lived is that kingdom, so much the shorter lived will be British tyranny in Ireland. Let the Union celebration on the 1st of August be a grand success. Let the Court-house-square be thronged with Irishmen ready to shout back the renewal of their sacred vows into the teeth of old England.

"Strike till the last armed foe expires,
Strike for their altars and their fires,
Strike for the green graves of their sires,
God and old Ireland."

Raphael Semmes' Reply to Gen. Brisbin's "Greeting."

Jas. S. Brisbin, U. S. A.:

Sir: In former times, when a person, who had the honor of signing U. S. A. after his name, felt aggrieved, he addressed a private note to the party who he supposed meant to offend him. Such a note from you would have found a ready response at my hands. This was a rule in the old service, where the uniform was a guarantee that the wearer of it was a gentleman. What changes the birth of the "New Nation" may have brought about among those who now wear shoulder-straps I am unable to say. As you have departed from this rule, I am constrained to regard you as one of those new men of the army, whose education has been defective, though I know nothing of your antecedents, never having heard of your name or fame until I read the incendiary speech delivered by you to the blacks at Lexington, Ky., the other day. Having voluntarily placed yourself without the pale of gentlemen, by assaulting me, personally, through the newspapers, there is no other recourse left me—unless you should hereafter change your mind—but to reply to you through the same channel. I do live, I hope, by the grace of God, but not by the mercy of the Government of which you speak, since I purchased my personal safety with a consideration, which has long since been paid to and enjoyed by the other contracting party, to wit: the laying down of my arms and the disbandment of my troops. There are, no doubt, plenty of such creatures as yourself, who would be glad of the opportunity to disgrace the Government under which they live, by counseling it to dishonor; but I have the satisfaction of believing there are other men in the United States Army, besides the *canaille* of the Brisbin order who "run" the Freedmen's Bureau, affiliate with negroes for sinister purposes and strike at everything gentle in the land, in compliance with the base instincts with which an inscrutable Providence has created them. But I am wasting words on such nice fellows as yourself, and so, if you will permit me, I will close our correspondence by telling you that, in my judgment, no officer of the United States Army, who entertained the sentiments of honor which should characterize a noble profession, could have written the coarse and slanderous attack upon my character which you have had the distinction of producing for the gratification of a certain class of blackguards with whom probably you associate.

RAPHAEL SEMMES.

The Mormons in England.

From a publication in the Salt Lake *Telegraph*, of a letter written from this City by Elder G. D. Watt, we should infer that Mormonism was not very flourishing at this time in England. He says:

"In 1851 I attended a meeting of the Saints in Liverpool, which was held in one of the finest halls in the city, and addressed a congregation of nearly one thousand people. The Liverpool branch then numbered hundreds of Saints well to do, and able to occupy a splendid hall for the worship of God. In the month of March, 1867, I again attended a meeting of the Saints in Liverpool, and spoke to a congregation of not more than twenty persons, in a room or garret situated in the back streets of the city, measuring about ten feet wide and twenty-five feet long, being lighted by skylights from the roof. The Preston branch of the Church, whose congregation numbered hundreds in 1851, does not now have a congregation of over fifteen persons.

This rule will apply as a general thing all over the island of Great Britain where the Gospel has been received and churches of the Saints have been organized years ago. Those who could get away are gone; those who could and would not have apostatized, and those who would and cannot, are still there, struggling with poverty."

A New Phase of the Bankruptcy Act.

From the Boston Journal, July 30.

In the United States District Court yesterday, before Judge Lowell, a hearing was had on the petition of Moses C. Smith, bankrupt, to have the jurisdiction of his case transferred from this Court to the District Court of New-Hampshire. It appeared that the petitioner, a resident of West Newbury, in this State, had been carrying on business in Hampstead, New-Hampshire, in company with Nathaniel C. Smith, of that town, under the firm name of N. C. & M. C. Smith. The firm had failed and his partner had filed in the District Court of New-Hampshire on the 20th of last June a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy. The bankruptcy act provides that all cases under it shall be tried in the district where the partners reside, and as in this case each partner resides in a different State, the same case would have to be tried in two different courts. The petitioner, therefore, prayed that further proceedings in this court be stayed, and the court of New-Hampshire be allowed to have exclusive jurisdiction over the same. After hearing the argument of the counsel, Judge Lowell ordered that proceedings in this court be stayed until further orders. This is the first case of the kind that has come up in this district since the Bankrupt Law went into operation, and it excited considerable interest among those concerned.

Annual Meeting of the United States Steamboat Inspectors.

The United States Steamboat Supervising Inspectors are in session in Chicago, and on Friday last the Chairman of the Board read the following communication from the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, directed to himself:

Sir: The Department has decided to carry out the views of the Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats, as expressed in a resolution of the Board adopted at Boston July 18, 1866, relating to the use of the "Thompson" lock for safety-valves on steamboats, to the extent of a sufficient number to furnish each steamboat in the United States between the 1st of July, 1866, and the 30th of June, 1867. With that view you are hereby instructed to use no other lock than the one referred to, without the previous sanction of the Department. You are also instructed that orders for locks must be made hereafter by requisition approved by this Department. Very respectfully,

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The communication was placed on file. Another communication was read from the Secretary of the Treasury, asking that in future all rules and regulations adopted by the Board of Supervising Inspectors be submitted to the Treasury Department for approval before promulgation. A resolution was adopted which provides that all river steamers carrying passengers shall have at least two boats suspended from cranes; provided, however, that such steamers are required by law to carry two or three more boats. If only one boat is required, that boat must be suspended and ready for use.

GENERAL ITEMS.

At the last weekly meeting of the New-Orleans Health Board it was stated that since the last mortuary report, four cases of yellow fever and twelve cases of cholera had been reported. Of the yellow fever cases, two were under treatment and recoving, and one was fatal. The fourth one was on the bark *Florence Peters*, that arrived several weeks since from Havana; the man died Monday evening. Of the cholera cases five were in the First District, three of these at the Workhouse had resulted fatally; one in the District was recovering and the fifth had died; three cases were reported in the Second District, and four in the Third, three of which resulted fatally. No cholera was reported in the Fourth District.

A prominent leather dealer of Philadelphia recently sold two sides of leather weighing one hundred and two pounds at twenty-five cents per pound, amounting to $56 10. The leather is the hide of an extra fatted ox which was killed at one of the barbacues preceding the election of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency, about twenty-five years ago. It was originally tanned for belting purposes, but being a remarkably good pattern hide, and extra well tanned, it was kept many years as a specimen. By frequent oiling it has been kept in a fine state of preservation, and is now as soft and pliable as when first tanned. The purchaser will use it for pump-valves for a mine in Pennsylvania.

The wheat in the vicinity of Philadelphia has mostly been harvested, and the farmers can have no cause for complaint in the return for their labor. The wheat, both in quality and quantity, fully realizes the most sanguine hopes of the cultivators; and in both respects surpasses the yield of the past year. The grass crop, also, is much larger than for a number of preceding years; and the weather having been so propitious and favorable, the ingathering of the harvest has been attended with no mishap. In fact, the weather has been equally kind to crops of all descriptions.

J. Q. Bradford, an able and respected member of the New-Orleans Bar, died suddenly on the afternoon of the 24th inst. The *Republican* says: "Mr. Bradford came to this city about twenty-five years ago from the North, fresh from college life, and with testimonials from some of the most eminent men of the country. He has been an Administrator of the University of Louisiana and District-Attorney of the Parish of Plaquemines. In 1862, on the arrival of Admiral Farragut, for proclaiming his Unionism, he was cruelly beaten by a rebel mob at the Post-office. He was a genial, educated and high-toned gentleman."

Rear Admiral Stewart, who was born in Philadelphia, July 28, 1778, on Sunday celebrated his eighty-ninth birthday, and was called upon by many friends. The Admiral's entry into the navy was on the 9th of March, 1798, so that he has been over sixty-nine years in the service. He has been in over forty engagements, among the number being the celebrated bombardment at Tripoli, Aug. 3, 1804. He captured his Britannic Majesty's two ships-of-war, the *Cyane* and *Levant*, when in command of the frigate *Constitution*, Feb. 20, 1815, and has done good service to the Republic.

A tornado passed over Manchester Township, Passaic County, N. J., on the afternoon of the 25th inst., doing considerable damage to fences, outbuildings, &c. A small unfinished house belonging to Mr. Thos. Derwent, near the High Mountain, was completely wrecked. Mrs. Derwent with her four children were saved—the bureau dashing across the room forming with the closet a protected corner, in which they were sheltered from the flying furniture and timbers. The tornado was accompanied by a terrible storm of rain, with thunder, but not much lightning.

The Indianola (Texas) *Bulletin* says: The city is still desolated with the yellow fever, and all business is at a stand still, of course; yet we notice almost every day that wagons from the interior will venture in and discharge and receive freights. From all indications and information received from Lavaca, the yellow fever has found its way there. Five cases of sickness have been reported to us, and if the fever should take hold there the fatality will be great in consequence of the late rain and filthy mud in the streets of the town.

A minute survey of Narragansett Bay, which has been actively pushed forward by the Government since 1861, is approaching completion, and the engraving of a large chart has been commenced at Washington, which will, when complete, embrace the whole bay from some distance at sea as far inland as a mile or two above Providence, and extend about ten miles up Taunton River. The three entrances to the bay, all the islands, and the shores for a mile inland, will also be carefully delineated.

The expenses of the State Government of New-Hampshire last year, with the amounts appropriated for general and specific purposes, amounted to $517,808 53. The largest item was "interest, $317,519 10." Under the head of "appropriations for the ensuing year" were the following items: Education of the blind, deaf and dumb and idiotic, $5,500; support of indigent insane, $6,100; new building for asylum, $18,000; House of Reformation, $15,000; improvements at State Prison, $5,000.

A recent Paris letter, says: "Hon. E. B. Washburne has returned here from Switzerland almost completely restored to health. He looks as vigorous as I have ever known him. He will return to Hamburg near Frankfort on-the-Main to complete the cure begun him by his physicians. Gov. Curtin is also here, entirely recovered. Mr. Blaine and Senator Morrill, of Maine, came with Mr. Washburne from Switzerland."

A correspondent of an Alabama paper, who met Gen. Grant in the cars recently, writes: "He told me that he had made a promise to be at Lookout Mountain this month, but that, unfortunately, his engagements would not permit him to go there at present. He told me, though, to let the people know that he expected to make a tour of inspection through our country this Fall, of the precise time of which he would give timely notice."

A sailor in Belfast, Me., received a letter a few days ago which was written to him from that city to Rio Janeiro nine years ago. It has been journeying most of the time since, having lain in several foreign post-offices, and bearing the signatures of several Consuls, and at last brought up in the dead-letter office at Washington, from which it was returned to him at its original starting place.

Gov. Humphreys, of Mississippi, has offered a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who attempted the wholesale murder by removing a rail from the bridge near Perry, on the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, and throwing the train off the track on Tuesday morning, 23d inst. The road have offered $500 additional.

Charles Hoxsie, one of three persons accused of having beaten to death in Charlestown, Conn., a member of the Narragansett tribe named Charles Gardner, on the 17th February, has just been arrested in Mystic, Conn. Hoxsie, who claims some sort of kinship to the tribe, has been to sea on foreign voyages since the perpetration of the murder.

Hon. Brice John Goldsborough, Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland from the Eastern Shore District, died at his residence, in Cambridge, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., in his sixty-fourth year, and was buried from the Protestant Episcopal Church in Cambridge, on Thursday. He was ill about six weeks of heart disease.

New Haven papers tell the story of a widow in that city who, having announced that her daughter had received a large fortune at the death of a friend, purchased largely and borrowed freely, till it was learned that her story was false, and that she had been playing a huge confidence game upon the community.

In Hudson City, N. J., a day or two since, a man named Andrew Johnson chastised his son, 9 years old, for stealing 25 cents. At the second blow the boy expired either from its severity or from fright. The father is said to be in great distress. The Justice will look into the matter.

The new trial granted to Kelso, in Camden County, N. J., convicted of murder in the first degree for killing a man named Kelley, has resulted in a change of verdict to that of murder in the second degree. He was sentenced to an imprisonment of twelve years in the State Penitentiary.

It was reported in Norfolk, Va., last week, that Gen. Sickles, United States Army, commanding the Military District of South and North Carolina, had issued orders prohibiting any further exportation of corn from the latter State.

A citizen of Washington claims that after devoting years to the subject of aërial navigation he has perfected a plan by which he can transport passengers and mails from Washington to New-York in three hours. All he now requires is money.

A Texas paper reports that a pile of cotton-seed, near a gin-house, recently took fire from exposure to the rays of the sun, and the fire communicated to the adjoining building, causing its total destruction.

In June $3,420 was deposited in the New-Orleans branch office of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company. The total deposits of the Company are $1,994,340 93. The total drafts, $1,511,913 87. Balance due depositors, $482,427 06.

The efforts to establish a public library in Portland, Me., have been quite successful, about $80,000 having been subscribed by the citizens and liberal gifts in books made.

A man named William Penn was arrested in Schenectady, on the 29th inst., charged with being accessory to the murder of Michael Dick, of Oneida, N. Y., who was poisoned about two months ago.

Jefferson Davis is now visiting T. Lee Tirrell at Stanstead Plain, C. W. A correspondent says there is no excitement among the citizens, but a general curiosity to get a sight at him.

An insect is seriously damaging the potato crop in the vicinity of Ellsworth, Me.

Alabama intends to produce 800,000 bushels of sweet potatoes this year.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Case of the Belgian Emigrants.

Yesterday morning, on receipt of a communication from the Health Officer at Quarantine, the Board of Health permitted the landing of the passengers of the Austrian ship *Baccorcid*. A few days ago we published the statement of the special agent of the Commissioners of Emigration, sent by them to examine as to the condition of the vessel, and to ascertain from the passengers the truth of the allegations that the deaths, seventeen in number, and the sickness on board were due to the culpable conduct of the shipper, a Mr. STRAUSS, of Antwerp. That statement corroborated the worst reports in circulation touching the provisioning of the ship. It set out that the bread supplied was unfit for human food, that the water had been put in oil casks, and that many of the stores alleged to have been put on board were wanting when the Captain opened them at sea. The report further set out that the testimony of the people as to the most humane and fatherly conduct of Capt. VLASICH. was general, and that they did not hesitate to say that had it not been for his unremitting care, the vessel would have arrived a plague ship in port. Since the vessel has been quarantined two deaths occurred—two women—one of typhoid fever, of which she was ill before arrival, and one of the same disease of which the victim sickened after the vessel came to anchor, making in all nineteen deaths, most clearly chargeable to the bad food and water.

Twenty-five passengers, more or less ailing, were removed to the hospital-ship, where they rapidly recovered, and were returned on board where all the others had been restored to usual health by a few days' judicious and generous treatment.

The tug *Rattler*, in charge of Capt. HALL, of the landing department, Castle Garden, duly authorized, went down yesterday noon and took the survivors off. The delight of the poor people was great and the cordial manner in which they parted with the sailors of the vessel was evidence of the kindly feeling existing between them during the voyage. The sailors, it is said, wrought night and day to preserve the utmost cleanliness, to which conduct is attributed the fact that typhoid only showed itself when it could be grappled with successfully. The vessel will now be fumigated, after which she will be permitted to come up to port and discharge her cargo. The Commissioners of Emigration, at their meeting on Wednesday next, will doubtless receive the report of the Committee appointed to investigate the case. They will probably put the report before the Belgian Consul at this port, who will no doubt take speedy action. This is not the first list of charges against the Antwerp emigrant shipper STRAUSS; there are on record at Castle Garden many such charges, made during an unchecked course of eighteen years practice. The Belgian Government have been many times before made aware of malpractices upon emigrants from their ports, but the nefarious instruments have been allowed to repeat their nefarious tricks of duplicity and fraud. This time, when the untimely deaths of nineteen women and children, from poisonous food and starvation, are upon the record, surely we shall hear in louder tones from the Belgian Government.

Metropolitan Revenue Board.

This Board met yesterday, and adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, J. B. ERHARDT has been appointed special agent of the Treasury Department, and ordered to report to the Metropolitan Board of Internal Revenue for duty, and said ERHARDT having so reported. Therefore,

Resolved, That the said J. B. ERHARDT be assigned to the charge of classifying, superintending and directing the action of the several Revenue Inspectors within the jurisdiction of this Board, now assigned to distilled spirits and oil, and all said inspectors are directed to report to said ERHARDT at No. 85 Cedar-street on promulgation of this order. Said ERHARDT will immediately proceed to divide the Metropolitan Revenue District into sub-districts, subject to the approval of the Board, and to classify said inspectors, assigning them to certain duties in said sub-districts, and will change them from time to time to other sub-districts, as he may deem best calculated to promote the interests of the Department. Reports of the inspectors, now required by the Board, will be forwarded to said Board through said ERHARDT, who will particularly examine the same, and report to this Board any inspectors who do not devote their whole time and energy to the services of the Government.

The following was adopted at a previous meeting:

Resolved, That the various transportation companies and carriers, doing business in the Metropolitan District, be and they hereby are, severally requested to, upon the arrival here over their lines, of any distilled spirits in transportation to a bonded warehouse situated in any of the Collection Districts comprised in the said Metropolitan District, to forthwith notify the Collector of the proper district of such arrival and to make delivery of said spirits to said Collector, or, upon his order, to his lading officer and to no other person except upon the special request to that effect of this Board or of the Commissioner or a deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball at Harlem — Mutual vs. Harlem.

This game, played at Harlem on Tuesday, was won by the Mutuals by a score of 40 to 20. The fielding was not up to the usual high mark of either club, but the batting was first-class. MARTIN, although not fully recovered from the severe injury to his left arm, played in this match on account of the sickness of THORN. He was compelled to bat with one hand, but played pluckily, and made a run in each of the last three innings. In the fifth inning, C. HUNT was caught out on a fly ball to left field, but owing to the peculiar nature of the ground the umpire was unable to see this, and the Mutuals made five more runs afterward. The Mutuals batted well in the fifth, sixth, and seventh innings, but their fielding was of a loose order during most of the game, particularly in the last inning, when they allowed the Harlems to make 9 runs. HATFIELD played left field in fine style, taking four fly-balls. He will probably play in this position in future, while WATERMAN will play second. MACKELLER, DEADY, DE FOREST, and MARSH, of the Harlems, acquitted themselves with credit. The game was witnessed by a large crowd of spectators, who lined the hill-side of Mount Morris-square, giving the scene a picturesque and decidedly handsome appearance. We append the score:

HARLEM.	Outs.	Runs.	MUTUAL.	Outs.	Runs.
MacKeller, c.	2	2	Hatfield, l. f.	3	4
Marsh, 1st b.	3	3	Waterman, 2d b.	3	4
De Forest, l. f.	4	3	Devyr, s. s.	4	5
Deady, 2d b.	2	3	Martin, p.	4	3
Long, s. s.	4	2	R. Hunt, 1st b.	5	3
Holmes, r. f.	3	1	Jewett, c.	2	5
Hobby, 3d b.	3	2	Zeller, c. f.	3	5
Crooker, c. f.	4	1	C. Hunt, r. f.	1	6
Thompson, p.	2	3	McMahon, 3d b.	2	5
Total	27	20	Total	27	40

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Harlem	3	1	1	0	1	3	2	0	9—20
Mutual	0	0	1	2	12	7	11	2	5—40

Fly catches—Harlem, 6; Mutual, 15.
Out on fouls—Harlem, 8; Mutual, 6.
Passed balls—MACKELLER, 3; DE FOREST, 2; JEWETT, 7.
Home runs—HATFIELD, 1; JEWETT, 1; C. HUNT, 1; MCMAHON, 1.
Double play—DEVYR and R. HUNT.
Umpire—Mr. HUDSON, of the Union Club.
Scorers—Messrs. DOWDY and DONGAN.
Time of game—Two hours and thirty-five minutes.

To-day the grand match between the Atlantics and Unions will be played at Morrisania. On Thursday the Mutuals play the Mohawks, on the Union ground.

Cricket.

ST. GEORGE. VS. ESSEX COUNTY, N. J.

Tuesday the first eleven of the Essex County Club played a match with the second eleven of the St. George, at the grounds of the latter, at Hoboken. The game was agreed for one day; consequently the St. George won by the total of the first innings. The Essex County players are a promising cricketing organization. Below is the score:

ST. GEORGE.	Runs.	ESSEX COUNTY.	Runs.
Mackie, b. Fryatt	8	Trimble, b. Bailey	0
Bailey, b. Fryatt	3	Vanderpool b. Torrence	0
Sage, c. sub., b. Sutterthwaite	16	Hayes, c. Mackie, b. Torrence	3
Torrence, b. Fryatt	1	Keene, run out	6
Faulkner, not out	23	Sutterthwaite, b. Madden	6
Higgins, b Fryatt	0	Fryatt, c. Connell, b. Torrence	0
Vanderlip, c. Torrence, b. Fryatt	0	Van Nest, not out	14
Connell, b. Fryatt	0	Fisher, b. Bailey	5
Magrath, c. Fryatt, b. Sutterthwaite	0	Smith, c. Madden, b. Vanderlip	0
Gordon, G, b. Sutterthwaite	21	Ashman, b. Vanderlip	0
Madden, b. Fryatt	0	Gibbes, run out	7
Byes, 6; leg byes, 3; wides, 6	15	Byes, 5; wide, 1	6
Total	88	Total	47

Umpire—Messrs. OATMAN and NORLEY.
Scorers—Messrs. R. C. FESSENDEN and MUMFORD.

Sale of Scranton Coal.

Yesterday afternoon 75,000 tons of Scranton coal were sold, through Mr. JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer. The attendance was about the same as usual. The following prices were realized, being a decline from those of the previous month:

17,000 tons lump coal	$4 15	@$4 37½
8,000 tons steamer coal	4 25	@ 4 35
14,000 tons grate coal	4 25	@ 4 50
8,000 tons egg coal	4 25	@ 4 30
17,000 tons stove coal	4 37½	@ 4 60
12,000 tons chestnut coal	4 00	@ 4 02½
75,000 tons.		

The following are the prices obtained at the last sale of Scranton coal:

12,000 tons lump coal	$4 55	@$4 65
2,000 tons steamer coal	4 55	@ 4 62½
10,000 tons grate coal	4 50	@ 4 57½
6,000 tons egg coal	4 25	@ 4 50
12,000 tons stove coal	4 60	@ 4 65
9,000 tons chestnut coal	4 05	@ 4 12½

Home Missions.

The New-York City Mission held their monthly meeting on Tuesday evening, in the Reformed Dutch Church, Thirty-fourth-street, near Eighth-avenue, A. R. WETMORE, Esq., one of the Vice-Presidents, in the chair. A number of the faithful missionaries narrated incidents of their own observations and experiences, showing the power of Christian love upon the most hopeless. A man of 60 years of age, but twice in church in his life, has been won. A liquor-seller has been induced to relinquish his business. Strangers stopping in New-York but for a few days have been invited to the Mission Station, and have there found a friend that sticketh closer than a brother. In one station a woman's temperance union has been organized, and in eight months three hundred have signed the pledge, among them, some very hard drinkers. One woman, who had been in the habit of tippling for twenty five years, thoroughly reclaimed and saved. Returned soldiers, getting into bad habits, by the friendly aid and counsel of a City Missionary who had been a Chaplain, were recovered and put upon the right track again. Girls rescued from an infamous life, and many other facts of a like character, show the practical operations of this organization.

The Corresponding Secretary, Mr. LEWIS E. JACKSON, referred to the well-known interest of the pastor, who is absent upon his Summer vacation, and said that Rev. Dr. STRYKER had always been a most devoted friend, heartily sympathizing in the cause, and that the church in Thirty-fourth-street, as well as the old church in Broome-street, out of which it sprung, had ever contributed generously their prayers, sympathies and contributions. Mr. JACKSON then briefly reviewed the statistical results for the month, and also for the seven months, the time that had elapsed since the commencement of the Society, a year.

Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, the Superintendent of Missions, particularly described the missionary work, as seen in house-to-house visitation and in the mission station, and said the City Mission is but the auxiliary of the Church, and we come to report what we have done, as the Apostles did to their brethren in earlier days, and to ask your earnest coöperation and generous support. Among the statistical results of the month are the following figures: 9,369 missionary visits, 451 meetings, 166 temperance pledges, 1,535 persons to churches and missions, 192 children into Sabbath-school, 67 persons united with churches and 82,995 tracts distributed.

Metropolitan Fire Department.

The Board of Commissioners met yesterday, President SHALER in the chair.

A complimentary letter was received from occupants of the building No. 100 Wooster-street, stating that on the night of the 18th of the month a fire was discovered on their premises, and although the fire had gained rapid headway, yet the patrol of Metropolitan Engine Company, No. 13, were prompt in the discovery of the same, and extinguished it in a remarkably short space of time without serious damage to the building or its contents.

Commission ABBE presented the following communication;

I hereby give notice that at the next regular meeting of the Board I will present a resolution rescinding the action of the Board, July 17, 1867, fixing the pay of acting firemen at $700 per year.

J. G. ABBE.

July 31, 1867.

In the matter of petition of GEORGE BEVINS to be transferred as bell-ringer to Mount Morris Tower, it is recommended that the paper be returned; the applicant having been relieved from duty, rendering further action in the matter unnecessary.

The Committee on Appointments reported the acceptance of the following resignations, for the month of July:

E. H. SLOCUM, Foreman Engine No. 19.
NICHOLAS SMITH, Engine No. 8.

The following transfers have been made during the same period:

DAVID GILLIS, Hook and Ladder No. 12, to Hook and Ladder No. 10.
J. MCHALPINE, Hook and Ladder No. 1, to Engine No. 20.
JOHN JACKSON, Engine No. 33, to Engine No. 13.
HUGH KITSON, Engine No. 13, to Engine No. 33.

The Board then adjourned.

Central Park Meteorological Observations for the Week ending July 27.

Height of ground above the sea, 57 feet; height of instruments above the ground, 21 feet; height of instruments above the sea, 78 feet.

Day and Date, 1867.	BAROMETER. Observed Heights. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, July 21	29.742	29.743	29.763	29.749
Monday, July 22	29.773	29.763	29.831	29.789
Tuesday, July 23	29.920	29.970	30.023	29.971
Wednesday, July 24	30.014	29.980	29.923	29.972
Thursday, July 25	29.894	29.850	29.861	29.868
Friday, July 26	29.851	29.860	29.931	29.880
Saturday, July 27	30.024	30.044	30.050	30.039
Week mean				29.895
Maximum at 9 P. M. of 27th				30.050
Minimum at 7 A. M. of 21st				29.742
Difference, or Range				0.308

Day and Date, 1867.	THERMOMETER. Fahrenheit, in shaded open air. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, July 21	63.09	70.05	68.06	67.46
Monday, July 22	64.00	77.00	70.06	70.33
Tuesday, July 23	70.06	77.08	72.01	73.50
Wednesday, July 24	70.05	84.09	78.00	77.80
Thursday, July 25	71.01	84.02	75.76	76.93
Friday, July 26	71.04	77.02	74.02	74.26
Saturday, July 27	68.00	71.03	68.00	69.10
Week mean				72.77
Maximum at noon of 25th				86.50
Minimum at midnight of 21st				61.10
Difference, or Range				25.40

Date.	WIND. 7 A. M. Course	2 P. M. Course	9 P. M. Course	Distance traveled in 24 hours, ending at 3 P. M. Miles.	Mean distance per hour Miles.
July 21	North.	North.	North.	156.00	6.500
July 22	North.	N.W.	S. E. by S.	73.40	3.058
July 23	N.E. by N.	N.E. by N.	S. W. by W.	90.90	3.787
July 24	S. W.	S.W. by W.	West.	86.5	3.604
July 25	S.W. by W.	N. W.	N.W.	28.95	1.204
July 26	West.	S. W.	S. W.	59.85	2.473
July 27	N.E. by E.	N.E. by E.	N.E. by E.	128.20	5.342
Total distance				623.80	

Day and Date, 1867.	CLOUDS. 7 A. M. Amount.	2 P. M. Amount.	9 P. M. Amount.	Day Mean.
Sunday, July 21	8.	8.	8.	8.
Monday, July 22	8.	8.	3.	6.33
Tuesday, July 23	4.	2.	0.	2.
Wednes'y, July 24	0.	0.	0.	0.00
Thursday, July 25	6.	10.	10.	8.66
Friday, July 26	10.	10.	0.	6.66
Saturday, July 27	10.	10.	10.	10.

Remarks—July 26, from 1:17 A. M. until 3:35 A. M.—2 hours and 18 minutes—was a thunder-storm. Duration of raining, 4 hours and 36 minutes. Depth fallen, 0.41 inch. Time of actual raining during the week, 7 hours and 25 minutes. Total depth of rain during the week, 0.79 inch.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE.

EDWARD and THOMAS RYAN, employed upon the barge *Susquehanna*, were yesterday arrested on the complaint of PATRICK DUFFY and his wife JANE, residing at No. 200 West Twenty-seventh-street, who claim that while on their way to this City on the barge they were assaulted by the prisoners, the husband thrust into a room and the door locked, and an attempt then made to outrage the wife. A complaint of assault and battery was taken by Justice HOGAN, and the prisoners were committed in default of $300 bail each.

THE WITKOWSKI EXAMINATION.

Yesterday the examination in the case of JOSEPH WITKOWSKI, of New-Orleans, who is alleged to have procured from CARTER, KITTLAND & Co., of No. 340 Broadway, by means of false pretences, goods valued at $8,360, nearly one year since, came up before Justice HOGAN. None of the complainants appeared, and the case was adjourned until to-day at 11 o'clock A. M. It is stated that the complainants have settled with the prisoner for thirty-three per cent. of their claims, and that the case will be prosecuted no further.

THEFT OF BILLIARD BALLS.

HENRY WAITH was yesterday arrested on the charge of having stolen from AUGUST FRANK, of No. 48 New-street, billiard balls valued at $35. A ticket representing the stolen property was found in his possession, and Justice HOGAN committed him for trial.

ROBBED BY A FEMALE COMPANION.

Late on Saturday night PETER TOROFF, of No. 119 Washington-street, met ANN SMITH in the street and accompanied her to a disreputable house in Greenwich-street. During their stay there ANN succeeded in stealing from her companion a gold snuff-box valued at $60. She was arrested, and yesterday Justice HOGAN committed her for trial.

A FALSE FRIEND.

ALEXANDER STYER, of No. 85 Sackett-street, Brooklyn, made the acquaintance of a young man named JAMES MCGILL, in this City, on Tuesday evening, and at a later hour the latter volunteered to escort his new-made friend to the South Ferry. While crossing the Battery, it is charged that MCGILL stole the watch and chain of his companion. He was arrested and yesterday Justice HOGAN committed him to the Tombs for trial.

ANOTHER CHARGE.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, the young man who was arrested for attempting to steal a vest containing a watch and $25 from a barber-shop in Fulton-street, on Tuesday, was yesterday arraigned on another charge. On the 11th of May last the coat of FRANCIS J. BARRETO, of No. 96 Beaver-street, containing $175 in bills and a check for $5,000, was stolen from the barber-shop of PHILIP DITMAN, No. 24 William-street. DITMAN states that he saw the prisoner in his place but a short time previous, acting in a suspicious manner, and is of the opinion that he stole the coat and contents. The accused denies his guilt.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

A BOLD ROBBERY.

On Tuesday afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, GUSTAVE SELLER was in the lager-beer saloon of KARL KLEIN, No. 197 Bowery, which is a very large place, and at the hour named is always occupied by a number of persons sitting around the tables drinking beer. SELLER was thus engaged, and during the evening got up from the table and walked to the back of the saloon and into the water-closet. He was followed by three men, two of whom, the moment he had entered the closet, seized him around the body and placed their hands upon his mouth to prevent an outcry. Being thus rendered powerless, the third man, in thieves' parlance, "went through him," taking his gold watch and chain, valued at $120, and his pocket-book, containing $417 in bills. The robbery accomplished, the man with the property slipped out of the back door into the alley-way, and the other two leisurely retraced their way into the saloon, and walking through its entire length unheeded by any one of the many persons there, gained the street and effected their escape. SELLER naturally followed the third man into the alley-way, but the thief was already out of sight. Officer O'CONNOR, of the Tenth Precinct, was then called, and, the men being described, he started in the direction in which the third man had run.

Going down the Bowery, he soon saw in one of the side streets, a man without a coat going at a jog trot, and who, seeing the officer, started away on a full run. O'CONNOR was, however, swift of foot, and, after an exciting chase, finally captured his man, who gave the name of JOHN WILSON. O'CONNOR was rewarded by finding on his person the stolen watch and chain, which the prisoner was in the very act of throwing to a woman when O'CONNOR caught him. Lodging his prisoner in the Station-house, O'CONNOR began a hunt for the other two, and shortly afterward arrested a German named HENRY CREAMER, who was identified by SELLER as one of the two men who had seized him, but up to the present time no trace has been found of the third man, nor of the $417. On being arraigned, the prisoners, WILSON and CREAMER, denied their guilt, but were committed in default of $5,000 bail each, to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

IN THE DETECTIVE BUSINESS.

JACOB FRIEND, who keeps a store in the Bowery, near Spring-street, came into Court and made affidavit that on the 24th of July BERNARD HESS, D. ELAU and J. S. WILLIAMS came to his store and representing themselves as United States detectives, took possession and retained it until the 27th, when they left. After their departure, FRIEND discovered that goods to the amount of $136 50 had been carried away, and he charged these men with having stolen them. The accused were held upon the charge, and from the papers it appears that they gave bail in the sum of $300 each, to answer a charge of petit larceny at the Court of Special Sessions, and that the case was also set down for an examination on the 10th of August.

LATE HOURS AND BAD COMPANY.

According to his affidavit, JOHN RYAN at 2 o'clock yesterday morning went into a drinking saloon in the basement of a house in Oliver-street, the number of which does not appear or it might also furnish an excise case. There were several females in the saloon when RYAN entered, and with these he appears to have spent some time in gentle dalliance. One of them was especially familiar, and soon after her departure RYAN found that his pocket had been cut and his pocket-book, containing $10, abstracted. He followed her, and, taking Officer O'CONNOR into his confidence, the woman, who gave the name of MARY ANN FINN, was arrested in Division-street and the stolen property found in her possession. She was committed, in default of $1,000 bail, for trial at Special Sessions.

AN OVER-TASKED HORSE.

Mr. JOHN MUDIE, Chief Clerk of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, saw a man named HENRY CONGER, in Lewis-street, with a horse attached to a truck loaded beyond the capacity of the animal, but CONGER was nevertheless endeavoring to compel the horse to draw it. CONGER was arrested and was required to give bail in the sum of $300 to answer for the offence at the Court of General Sessions.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.

MARY PRATT, *alias* "Cisco," a colored woman 35 years of age, was charged with the larceny of wearing-apparel and bed-clothing valued at $65 from Mrs. BARBARA J. KILHAN, No. 24 Clinton-place; and also of like articles, valued at $75, from LEON BUCKER, No. 22 Clinton-place. It appears the woman was in the employ of Mrs. KILHAN, and the articles in her house she had easy access to, while those belonging to Mr. BUCKER were intrusted to Mary to wash. She admitted her guilt in both cases, saying she took the goods and pawned them because she wanted money. She was committed, in default of bail, to await a trial at the General Sessions.

A POCKET RIFLED.

On Tuesday afternoon JOHN S. STOKES, residing at No. 140 West Forty-second-street, was going home in one of the cars of the Broadway and Seventh-avenue line. The car, as is usual at that hour, was crowded, and, when in Greene-street, Mr. STOKES felt himself pushed by the man who sat next to him, and shoved by a man who stood immediately in front of him. At the same moment he felt a tug at his watch chain. The man in front of him got off the car at once, and the other man at the next corner also left the car. Mr. STOKES then discovered that his gold watch and chain valued at $300, had been stolen. Going at once to the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, he gave information of his loss and a description of the men. With this information Officer CORKEY arrested FRANK LIVINGSTON at the corner of Prince and Greene streets, who was identified by Mr. STOKES as the man who had stood in front of him. LIVINGSTON denied his guilt, stating that he could prove an *alibi*, and he was accorded the opportunity to do so, as he was committed for trial. The stolen property has not been recovered, nor the remaining participant in the offence arrested.

ALLEGED THEFT AT DELMONICO'S.

On Saturday afternoon, ARTHUR DEWINT, of Kingston, went to DELMONICO'S, corner of Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, with a friend to dine. Going into a private room he took out his pocket-book and laid it on a table, and then gave his coat to a boy, named JAMES DALY, to brush. He then went with his friend into the adjoining room to wash. He was gone but a few minutes, and on returning the boy handed him his coat, and then left the room. A moment afterward Mr. DEWINT opened his pocket-book and found that a $100 bill had been abstracted. The boy was charged with taking it, but was positive in his denial. The case coming before the Court yesterday it was thought there was sufficient in the evidence to warrant the detention of the boy DALY upon the charge of grand larceny.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A SUPPOSED SUICIDE.—On Tuesday evening Roundsman DEEVES, of the Eleventh Precinct, found a suit of clothing, consisting of a dark English walking coat, dark striped vest, grey-mixed pants, white shirt and white linen cap, lying on the pier at the foot of Sixth-street, East River. Near the clothes was found a note, which read as follows: "CHARLEY; I have resorted to every means of getting work but do not succeed. Yesterday I was examined for the army, as I have been compelled to go on account of not getting work. I have been compelled to walk the streets for the last two nights, having nowhere to go. I did not eat a mouthful all day yesterday. I have to report this day at 2 P. M. I would have went to Governor's Island yesterday but was too late for the last boat. So I hope you will not think hard of me, but if you have five or ten cents to spare so I can get something to eat ———." The rest of the note is illegible. The clothing is at the Eleventh Precinct Station-house, at Union Market, for identification.

FIRE IN GRAND STREET.—About 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the boot and shoe store of LOUIS JOSEPH, No. 476 Grand-street, which resulted in damage to the stock and fixtures of $1,000; insured for $2,000 in the St. Nicholas Company. The upper portion of the premises is occupied as a dwelling by Mrs. RYDER, whose loss by water is slight. The building is owned by JOSEPH APPLEBY. It is damaged to the amount of $800, and is fully insured. The circumstances surrounding the origin of the fire are somewhat suspicious, and Mr. JOSEPH, the proprietor of the store, was arrested by Sergeant SIEBERT, of the Thirteenth Precinct, on suspicion of arson. He was locked up for examination.

THE POLICE MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.—The President of the Association reports that for the three months ending July 13, the receipts were $5,354. This sum was divided among the families of policemen who died during that period, as follows: Mrs. Wm. Reynolds, $1,073; Frances Smith, $1,078; Lizzie Ferris, $1,068; Sarah Norton, $1,072 50, and Amanda Jacobs, $1,072 50.

TESTIMONIAL.—Mr. WALTER M. FRANKLIN having resigned his position as Secretary of the Lenox Fire Insurance Company, was yesterday the recipient of a handsome gold-headed cane, presented by the employes of the Company as a token of their high appreciation of his qualities as a gentleman and an officer.

MINOR ITEMS.—Late on Tuesday night, a female infant, about a month old, well dressed and wrapped up in a blanket, was abandoned at the doorway of No. 35 Peck-slip, where PATRICK COURAN found her. The child was taken charge of by the Police.... JUDAH LEVI, while jumping off the platform of a Third-avenue car, at Twenty-fourth-street, fell and fractured his thigh. He was taken to the Mount Sinai Hospital.... A girl ten years of age, whose name has not been ascertained, sustained serious injuries by falling off a wall at the foot of Fiftieth-street, East River. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.... DENNIS MURPHY, residing at Fifty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, fell down the stairs leading to the basement of the premises corner of Murray and Greenwich streets, and was seriously injured about the head. He was cared for at the New-York Hospital.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Leonard, P. J.

Nos.		Nos.	
37	Walter et al. vs. Boardman.	141	Baliantine et al. vs. Henry.
62	Dana vs. Strasburger et al.	162	Shafer et al. vs. Brunner et al.
105	Gaynor vs. Gaynor.	196	Archer et al. vs. Linneman et el.
127	Blocks vs. Kassel.		
129	Fiske, Jr., et al. vs. Harriott, et al.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Adjourned to Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Shipman.

LIENS UNDER THE STATE LAW CANNOT BE ENFORCED IN REM IN THIS COURT.

Henry C. Webb and Others vs. The Ship Adele; William Brewster and Others vs. The Same; Daniel Coger and Others vs. The Same; Robert J. Malloy vs. The Same; Jacob Schmidt and Others vs. The Same; Charles Wall and Others vs. The Same.—SHIPMAN, J.—I have examined the papers submitted to me in the above-entitled cases, and direct that decrees be entered therein as follows: First—A decree in favor of Henry C. Webb and others for the full amount of their claim found due on confirmation of the Commissioner's report, together with cost of suit. Second—A like decree in favor of William Brewster and others. Third—A like decree in favor of Daniel Coger and others. Fourth—A like decree in the case of Robert J. Malloy. Fifth—A like decree in favor of Jacob Schmidt and others. I understand that a decree has been entered and satisfied in the suit of Thomas De Corte and others, for seamen's wages; and that that portion of the libel of Jacob Schmidt and others, which seeks also to recover seamen's wages, has been admitted and the demand satisfied. If not, this demand should be first satisfied, and the decree in favor of Schmidt should provide for that. Then the decrees in favor of the material men, on their several libels, according to the amounts found due on confirmation of the Commissioner's reports in the several cases, are to be entered, and satisfied out of the funds in the registry of the Court arising out of the sale of the ship, in the order I have above named. The amount of each decree, together with the costs, in the above-named order, is first to be paid, until the fund is exhausted. The claim of priority set up by the libelants, Charles Wall and others, is disallowed. The libel in this latter case seeks to inforce the lien given by the local law of the State of New-York, and not to enforce the lien given by the general maritime law. Since the alteration of the twelfth rule of the Supreme Court of the United States these local liens cannot be enforced by proceedings *in rem* in the Court, although the language of the rule, as modified, refers only to domestic ships. The object of this Court in the alteration was to relieve the Courts of the United States from the "necessity of examining and expounding the varying lien laws of the State, and of carrying them into execution." (The St. Lawrence, 1 Black., p. 530.) This libel avers no lien, except that under the State law, but expressly avers that the libelants filed specifications and items of the articles furnished in the County Clerk's Office in the County of New-York, under the State law, and that the claim thereby became a lien. As I understand the law the process *in rem* cannot be used in this Court for the enforcement of such a local lien, and that therefore this Court is without jurisdiction. Let a decree be entered dismissing this case of Charles Wall and others *vs.* the ship *Adele* without costs.

William J. Haskett for Webb & Malloy; Owen, Grey and Owen for Brewster & Coger; Beebe, Dean & Donohue for Schmidt; R. H. Huntley for Wall and others.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

AN ILLICIT DISTILLERY.

John Cosgrove, James McDermott and Patrick Connolly were before Commissioner OSBORN yesterday, charged with running an illicit distillery in the basement of No. 122 West Eighth-street. As reported in the TIMES, the distillery was discovered through a fire breaking out in the building. The prisoners gave bail in $1,000 each to reappear on Friday next.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 31.

Before Judge Leonard.

HABEAS CORPUS—SOLDIERS ON GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

In the Matter of Private James Stokes, Jr., United States Army.—A *habeas corpus* was issued to produce this soldier, alleged to be illegally held in custody. Capt. Evan Miles, Twenty-first United States Infantry, temporarily commanding at Fort Columbus, made return setting forth the enlistment of Private Stokes in accordance with the laws governing the recruiting service for the army, and his taking the usual oath of enlistment as to his age, and inclosing one of his enlistment papers. The Captain furthermore contended that under the decisions of the Judge-Advocate-General of the army, and the more recent decision of the General Term of the New-York Supreme Court, in the case of Private John O'Connor, it was not his duty to produce the recruit in Court, but that such declination and denial of the jurisdiction of the Court was a matter of official duty, and not from any want of respect to the Court.

Upon this return the writ was accordingly dismissed.

Beebe, Dean and Donohue for petitioners; Lieut. A. B. Gardner, Ninth Infantry, for respondent.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 31.

Before Judge Jones.

RIVALRY AMONG CENTRAL PARK HACKMEN—ONE SET ASKS FOR AN INJUNCTION AGAINST THE OTHER.

Wm. H. Masterson et al. vs. Arthur Short et al.—The plaintiffs in this action are the lessees of the premises corner of Seventh-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, which they use as a stable for the hire of hackney coaches for parties wishing to take a drive in the Central Park. The defendants, comprising a score or more of persons, are also engaged in the business of hiring hacks for the same purpose, and have been accustomed to use the street in front of plaintiffs' premises as a public stand for their hacks, from which they solicited the custom of the public, and thereby interfered materially with plaintiffs' business. Plaintiffs have accordingly commenced suit against the defendants, laying their damages at $10,000, and pending this suit they now ask for an injunction restraining defendants from occupying the street in front of their premises. The grounds on which they apply for the injunction, as stated by their counsel, A. H. Reavey, Esq., are: First, that defendants by blocking up the street at that point have become a public nuisance; and second, that plaintiffs as lessees of the premises are the owners of the ground up to the middle of the street fronting their premises, subject only to the public easement as a highway.

In opposition to the injunction, defendants' counsel, Messrs. Ex-Senator Shafer and James H. Coleman, argued: First, that if their clients had created a public nuisance in the locality named, they had done nothing more than plaintiffs had done, who occupied the street in the same manner as themselves, and that an injunction could not be granted in favor of one party as against another, when both parties were shown to be guilty of the same act; that the motion for an injunction was merely an attempt to get rid of rivals in business, and obtain the judgment of the Court in favor of their exclusive right to carry on the business of hiring coaches for Central Park custom. As to plaintiffs' second point, they denied that plaintiffs were the owners of any part of the public street—the fee simple of the streets being in the City of New-York—and they produced a resolution of the Common Council, declaring the locality in question a "public stand" for hackmen.

Plaintiff's counsel rejoined, denying the right of the Common Council to create a "public stand" for hackmen in front of private premises, and argued the great injustice that would be done to business men who hired stores to carry on their traffic, if parties were allowed to occupy the street in front of their premises, and carry on the same business from booths or wagons.

Numerous authorities were cited by both parties to sustain their views of the law governing the case, and at the close of the argument the Court took the papers and reserved a decision.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 31.

Before Judge Brady.

THE "BOGUS" FATTY DAVIS DISCHARGED.

In the matter of Jas. Davis, alias Maurice.—Jas. Davis, previously reported as having been sentenced to the Penitentiary as a vagrant, under a misapprehension as to his identity, was again brought before the Court to-day, when the District-Attorney appeared and consented to his discharge, it appearing that he had been guilty of no offence, and that he was not the notorious thief, "Fatty Davis," whom the officer took him to be.

Frank Henoque for the prisoner; Assistant District-Attorney Bedford for the people.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

In consequence of the absence of Judge Daly at the Constitutional Convention in Albany, Judge CARDOZO will hold Chambers in the Court of Common Pleas during the month of August.

NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 31, 1867.

$20,000 U. S 6s. '81, R.	110¼	100 Canton Co.	52½
25,000 U. S. 6s. '81....C.	110¼	160 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	152
5,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65	109¼	200 Cum. Coal Pr.	38½
60,000 do	109⅞	200 West. U. Tel.	48
54,000 U. S. 5-20s.'65. C New Is.	108⅜	500 do	47⅞
75,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 new iss.	108⅜	400 do b3	48
100,000 do	108⅜	200 Quick. Min.	34¼
4,000 U.S. 6s. 5-20s. R. '67, N. Issue	108⅜	100 do	34⅛
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	102¼	200 Mariposa Pr.	23
100,000 Tr. Notes 7.3-10s. Sec. Series	107⅜	200 Atlantic Mail	111½
1,000 do. Third Ser.	107⅜	100 Pacific Mail	146¼
4,000 Tenn. 6s. New	66¼	100 N. Y. Cen.	108⅛
1,000 Virginia 6s, new	50¼	300 do 2d call	108⅝
2,000 Brooklyn 6s, W.L.	93	1200 Erie Railroad	77
10,000 Ga. St. 7s.	85	100 do b10	77⅛
30,000 O. & M. Cer.	29	100 do	76⅞
60,000 do	28⅝	100 do 2d call	76⅝
10,000 do b30	29	200 Erie Railroad Pr.	78
80,000 do 2d call	28⅝	234 Hud. Riv. R.	120
10,000 do	28⅝	135 Reading R.	107¼
20,000 do	28⅝	300 do	107⅛
1,000 Erie 3d M.	102	200 do	107¼
1,000 Al. & T. H. Inc.	79¼	600 Clev. & Pitts.	96
4,000 do	79½	1300 do	95¾
1,000 Chic. & N.W. 1st	98	200 do 2d call	95¾
1,000 Tol. & W.1M.Ex.	93	200 Chi. & N. W.	50½
1,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	90¾	200 do	50½
3,000 P. Ft.W.&C.3d.	87	400 do	50
5,000 Mich. So. S.F.B.	99	12 do	51
110 Phenix Bank	106	100 do	50¾
50 do	105	500 Chic. & N.W. Pf.	72¼
25 do	105½	50 do	72⅝
20 Continental Bank	105	100 do s30	72¼
30 Ninth Nat. Bank	107	100 do 2d call	72⅜
40 Park Bank	142	100 Chi. & R. I. s30	103
13 Adams Ex. Co.	73¼	100 do s10	103
200 do	73⅛	450 do	103
300 do	74	100 do b10	103
100 do b15	74	200 do	102¾
12 Amer. Ex.	73¼	600 Mil. & St. P. R.	51½
200 Wells & F Ex.	67	1200 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	66
33 U. S. Ex.	75⅛	15 Ind. & Cin.	80¼
200 Bruns. C. L. Co.	5⅝	100 do	81
		650 Pitts. F. W. & C. R.	107¼
		150 Chic. & Alt. Pr.	118
		5 do	122
		1000 Mar. & C.1st Pr.	22
		600 do 2d call	23

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	111½	200 Reading R.	107⅝
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	109¼	10 Mich. Cen.	111½
12,000 Tenn. St. 6s. new	66⅜	200 M. S. & N. I. R.	82½
1,000 Mo. 6s. Pac. R. R. Issue	104	3200 Clev. & Pitts.	96
15,000 O. & M. C.	28½	300 Chic. & R. I.	103
450 Adams Ex. Co.	74	300 M. & St. P. Pf.	66¼
100 Wells, F. & Co. Ex	66¾	400 Chic. & N. W.	51½
200 U. S. Ex. Co.	76¾	100 Chic. & N.W. Pf.	72⅝
50 Pacific Mail	146	15 do	72
100 N. Y. Cen.	106⅛	100 Cleve. & Tol.	125
600 do x-d	106⅛	200 do	124⅜
200 Canton Co.	51⅝	70 do	126
1000 Erie R.	76⅞	300 P. F. W. & C.	107⅛
700 do	76⅝	200 Mar. & C. 1st P.	24⅛
		1200 do	24½
		100 Tol., W. & W.	51⅝

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

300 Adams Express	74⅛	200 M. So. & N. I.	82⅝
100 do b10	74⅛	300 do	82⅝
300 West. U. Tel.	48⅛	100 do b10	82⅝
500 N. Y. Cen. R.	108⅞	300 do	82⅝
100 do b30	109	1200 Chic., R. I. & P.	103
100 do c	108⅞	300 do c	103
900 Erie R.	77⅛	200 do b10	103⅛
200 do b3	77⅛	1300 Chi. & N. W.	51⅜
100 do s15	77	200 do c	51
200 do b5	77⅛	300 do c	51⅛
500 Reading R.	107⅝	300 do b15	51⅛
800 do c	107⅝	100 do s10	51⅛
500 do	107⅝	800 C. & N.W. Pr.	72⅝
100 Mil. & St. P.	52	300 do c	72⅝
200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	66⅞	300 do b3	72⅝
1100 Cleve. & Pitts.	95⅝	500 do	72⅝
200 do c	95⅝	400 P., Ft. W. & C.	107⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$40,000 Ohio & M. C.	28⅜	100 Hud. Riv. R.	121
5,000 do	28⅝	100 do b3	120⅞
100 Cum. Coal	38	100 do	120⅞
100 Wells Fargo Ex.	67	200 Reading b3	107⅝
100 Adams Ex. Co.	74¼	200 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	66
20 Am. Ex. Co	73⅞	100 M. S. & N. I. s10	82¼
100 U. S. Ex. Co.	77	200 Clev. & Pitts	95⅝
100 West. U Tel	47⅞	200 do	95⅝
200 do s3	47⅞	500 do	95
100 N. Y. Cen.	108⅞	200 Cleve. & Tol.	124⅜
200 do	108⅝	100 Chi. R. I. & P.	103
400 do	108⅝	300 Chic. & N. W.	50⅞
100 Erie R.	76⅞	400 do	50⅞
200 do b3	76⅝	100 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	72⅝
500 do	76⅝	400 P. Ft. W. & C.	107⅝

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$50,000 Ohio & M.C.	28⅜	300 Mich. S. & N. I.	82
50 Wells, Fargo&Co.E	67	500 Cleve. & Pitts.	94⅞
60 Amer. Ex.	73⅞	300 Chi. R. I. & P.	102⅞
300 do	74	1100 Chic & N. W.	50
100 At. Mail	111⅞	100 do b10	50
100 West. U. Tel	47⅞	500 Chic. & N.W. P. b3	71⅞
200 do b3	47⅞	300 do	71⅞
100 do	47⅞	400 do	71⅞
100 N. Y. Cen. x-d	105⅞	100 do s30	71⅞
3500 Erie R.	76⅞	300 do b3	71⅞
400 do	76⅝	500 P. F. W. & C.	107
1000 do s5	76⅝		

WEDNESDAY, July 31—P. M.

The Gold Room was weaker to-day and the sales were barely supported at 140 ₱ cent. The July speculation closed dull, though dwelling higher in price than it opened on the 1st inst. There is a decline of ¼ ₱ cent. established to-day in Exchange on London. Two or three of the standard drawers are selling at 109⅞ ₱ cent., including the Bank of Montreal and Bank of British North America. These parties are evidently ready to draw freely with Gold at 140 ₱ cent. and to employ their funds here even at the cheap rates now prevailing, for 60 or 90 days. Cheap as our rates for Money sound for the New-York market they are still double the terms upon which the London and Provincial Banks can employ their balances, at present, on the other side. We reduce our quotation for 60 day bills on London to 109⅞ and short sight to 110¼@110⅜ ₱ cent., standard names. Money to-day is 3@4 ₱ cent. on the Public Funds, and 4@5 ₱ cent. on other Stocks, at call.

The Customs demand for Gold to-day amounted to over half a million of dollars, and for the month of July over nine and a half millions received into the New-York Office of the Treasury. This is very nearly equal to the first month of the Fiscal Year 1865, though $2,000,000 less than last July.

The Public Funds were firm to-day on a steady demand for nearly all descriptions, but with no important speculative transactions.

The Railway market at the Stock Exchange was again quite buoyant through the forenoon, and prices on the average 1@1½ ₱ cent. better than on Tuesday up to 1 o'clock. Sales of Erie were made as high as 77⅛ ₱ cent., but they fell back to 76½@⅝ ₱ cent. after 3 o'clock. New-York Central sold up to 106⅞ ex dividend this afternoon, equal to 109⅞ ₱ cent., comparing with the sales of yesterday and this morning. For Cleveland and Pittsburgh there was a large demand, and over 3,000 shares sold at 96 at the second regular Board. There was a revived demand for the Preference Shares of Northwest, which had not previously kept pace with the Common. Rock Island went up to 103, and Toledo to 125, after the decline of Tuesday, and Milwaukee and St. Paul Preferred to 66½ ₱ cent. The Tennessee State Bonds were 1 ₱ cent. higher than yesterday; the old Express Stocks were all on the advance, and Pacific Mail 1@1½ ₱ cent. higher. There was an improved request for Western Telegraph, and sales made at 47⅞@48 ₱ cent. We notice that some of the low-priced Western Roads, partially neglected for several months past, are coming into favor again. The First Preference Shares of the Marietta and Cincinnati, which had fallen, by neglect or indifference, to about 20 ₱ cent., were taken hold of this morning, and 1,000 shares bought at 22; 600 at 23, and later in the day 1,200 at 24½ ₱ cent. This Preference Capital of the road amounts to $7,900,000, or 158,000 shares at $50 each. It stands behind only $4,188,000 of mortgage debt on a line originally costing, altogether, $18,000,000. The Preference Stock of the Toledo and Wabash is selling at 71@72 ₱ cent., and the Common at 51@52 ₱ cent. The former, which amounts to less than $1,200,000, pays its regular half-yearly dividends of 3½ ₱ cent.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night. In the Long Room there was quite a sudden disposition to sell the Railway market down ½@¾ ₱ cent., but there was cause assigned for the change, which, like the reaction of Tuesday morning, will probably soon be followed by another upward turn:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	102⅜	102¼	N. West Pref.	72⅝	72
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅜	111⅜	Rock Island	102⅝	102⅞
U. S. Com. 5-30s	108⅝	108⅝	Fort Wayne	107	107⅝
N. Y. Central	108⅝	*105⅞	W. U. Telegraph	47⅞	47⅞
Erie	76⅞	76⅞	Cumberland	38¼	38
Hudson	120⅜	120⅞	Mariposa, Pref.	22½	22½
Reading	107⅜	107⅜	St. Paul Pref.	65⅝	66½
Mich. Southern	82⅝	82⅝	Pacific Mail	144⅝	146
Pittsburgh	94⅜	95	Toledo&Wabash	51⅝	51⅝
Tenn. 6s. new	65⅜	66⅜	American Gold	140⅝	140
Northwest	50⅝	50⅞	Bills on London	110⅝	109⅞

*Ex-dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., reg. 1881	110	5-20s, cou., 1867	108⅜
500 & 1,000, '81	110⅜	5-20 registered, 1867	108⅜
5 20, reg., 1862	108⅜	5 ₱ cent., reg., 1871	118
5-20 cou., small	111⅜	5 ₱ cent. cou. 1871	119
5-20 500 & 1,000	111⅜	End. cou. 1874	108⅜
5-20 registered, 1864	108⅜	10-40 reg.	102⅜
5-20 cou. small	109⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000	102⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000	109⅜	7 3-10 1st series	107⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000 1865	108⅜	7 3-10 2d series	107⅜
5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	108⅜	7 3-10 3d series	107⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ₱ c. 1870	102½	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., 1868	66
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	105⅜	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., ex c.	67⅞
N.Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1868	100	Tennessee 6s. new bds.	66⅜
N.Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Virginia 6s, ex. c.	50½
N.Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1873	100	Virginia 6s, new bonds	50⅜
N.Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1874	100	Georgia 6s	74
N.Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1875	100⅜	North Car. 6s	70
N.Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1877	100⅜	North Carolina 6s. ex c.	58
N.Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1878	100⅜	North Carolina n. bds.	57⅜
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1871	92	Missouri 6s	103⅜
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	100	Missouri Pac. R. iss.	103
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	101	California 7s	124⅜
Illinois all 6s	99	Cal. 7s. large bonds	124
Michigan 7 ₱ c., 1878	97	Connecticut 6s	98⅜
Michigan 7 ₱ c. W. Ln.	100		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	122	Metropolitan	130
Manhattan	136	Nassau	107½
Merchants'	116	Shoe and Leather	109
Mechanics'	117	Corn Exchange	117
America	137	Continental	104½
Phenix	106	Marine	140
Merchants' Exch'ge	108	Commonwealth	107
Commerce	117½	Imp'rs & Traders'	116
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	112	Manuf's & Merchants	100
Ocean	102	Central National	107
American Exchange	116½	Fourth National	107½
Bank of North Am'a	105	Ninth National	106
Hanover	113	Tenth National	103½
Irving	106		

The National Bank of the Republic has declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 5 ₱ cent., and an extra dividend of 5 ₱ cent., free of all taxes, payable on the 8th of August.

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95⅜	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd	93
N. Y. Cen. 6s. r. es.	90	Tol. & W. 2d M.	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub.	90	Gt. Western 1st M. '68.	98
Erie 1st mort., 1867	104⅜	Gt. Western 1st M. '88.	85
Erie 1st endorsed	101	Gt. Western, 2d M. '93.	74⅜
Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1879	103	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	97
Erie 7s. 3d ind. 1883	102	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	91	Chi. & R. I. Con. Is.	89⅜
Buff., N.Y.&E. 1st M. '77.	92	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	102
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	102	N. J. Central 2d M.	103
Har. 3d. M., '68	98	Pitts.Ft.W.&Ch. 1st M.	104
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	111	Pitts. Ft. W&Ch. 3d M.	86½
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	90	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	95
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	100	Chi. & Alton Income	90
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F'd 7 ₱ c.	98	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M.	60
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	83½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	86
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	79½	Peninsula R. R. bonds	85
Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv.	82⅜	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	79
Con. 7 ₱ c. 1st M.	98	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	78
Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	98	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	47
Del. Lack. & W. 2d M.	98	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95

The interest on the bonds of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company will be paid on the 1st of August, at the National Bank of Commerce in this City.

The August coupons of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad will be paid at the American National Bank.

The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the currency value of $2,848,536, against $3,343,670 same week last year.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $517,000; Gold Notes, $111,000; total receipts, $3,156,262 90; total payments, $8,566,993 73; balance, $126,315,067 78.

And during the month of July as follows:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance June 29, 1867		$132,459,170 04
Receipts during the month:		
On account of customs	$9,794,404 29	
On gold notes	6,234,980 00	
On internal revenue	213,343 69	
On Post-office Department	335,324 21	
On transfers	3,222,000 00	
On patent fees	4,302 95	
On miscellaneous	44,996,765 39	
On disbursing accounts	15,978,221 72	
On Assay Office	427,318 01	
On interest accounts	12,676,022 77—	$93,882,683 02
Total		$226,341,853 06
Payments during the month:		
Treasury drafts	$73,193,457 40	
Post-office drafts	867,595 78	
Disbursing accounts	12,994,835 10	
Assay Office	353,606 25	
Interest accounts, viz.:		
In coin	11,306,370 75	
In currency	1,360,920 00—	$100,026,785 28
Balance		$126,315,067 78
Balance to credit Treasurer United States	$110,817,703 62	
Balance to credit disbursing accounts	11,446,123 55	
Balance Assay Office	2,472,133 25	
Balance to credit interest accounts	1,578,917 36—	$126,315,067 78
By receipts for customs in July, 1867		9,794,404 29
By receipts for customs in July, 1866		11,617,970 71
Decrease for customs in June, 1867		$1,823,575 42

Statement of the business of the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending July 31, 1867:

Deposits of Gold		$374,000 00
Foreign Coin	$7,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	25,000 00	
United States Bullion	342,000 00	
Deposits of Silver, including purchases		360,000 00
Foreign Coin	$14,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	8,000 00	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold)	4,000 00	
United States Bullion, (Colorado)	1,500 00	
United States Bullion, (Lake Superior)	500 00	
United States Bullion, (Nevada)	8,000 00	
Total Deposits, payable in bars	$150,000 00	
Total Deposits, payable in coin	260,000 00—	$410,000 00
Gold Bars, Stamped		576,141 09
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		428,154 83

Vacancies having occurred in the Board of Trustees of the creditors and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, by the death of Samuel W. Comstock, and the resignations of Edward Learned, William A. Booth and David Leavitt, Messrs. Wm. H. Aspinwall, Wm. Whitewright, Jr., Samuel U. F. Odell of this City, and Wm. D. Griswold, of Indiana, have been elected Trustees to fill the vacancies.

A Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

> "From official sources I learn that the deposits in the Unadilla Bank amount to about $80,009, and the securities in hands of Government to about $13,000 more than the circulation. About six weeks ago the bank went into voluntary liquidation, which it had a right to do under act of Congress. The managers of the concern then applied to the Bank Superintendent at Albany, N.Y., for leave to bank under State authority. On the 1st of July the Comptroller of Currency notified the bank that it had failed to file a report, and sent an examiner to examine affairs.
>
> The bank officers declined to report to the Comptroller of the Currency, claiming that they were subject to State laws, &c. A few days afterward, however, a report was filed. The bank claims to have been doing business since giving notice of liquidation under the laws of the State of New-York. A receiver will probably be appointed to-morrow."

The Old Express Stocks.

From the New-York World.

The old Express Companies' shares are active and strong, under the influence of a steady demand for investment. The parties buying are well informed as to the actual condition of the different Express Companies, and for some time past they have taken all that offered in the market, at the same time trying to keep prices from advancing, in order to buy as cheap as possible. Prices have, however, advanced steadily, notwithstanding their efforts to keep them down, and it is reported that important arrangements will be made ere long which will advance prices to their old standard before the present express war started. At the close the old stocks were firm at the following quotations: Adams, 74½ to 75.

The Peach Crop.

From the Trenton (N. J.) State Gazette, July 31.

The following estimates of the peach crop in this State have been made by an observant and careful person. In the vicinity of the White House, Hunterdon County, N. J., there are about 200 acres of peach orchards, and about 160 trees to the acre. A few orchards will yield two baskets to a tree; but this is only where the orchards have been cared for in the best manner. Perhaps a basket to a tree will be the average. A basket holds about 20 quarts. This will give a total for this place of about 32,000 baskets. At Clinton, eight miles beyond, are something like 250 acres; but several large orchards are in a declining condition, and the total yield will be about the same as at the White House. Around Flemington, the county seat, the number of acres is equal to those of the two places. Here are many fine orchards, the cultivation is thorough, and the yield may be put down at about 70,000 baskets. On the line of the Camden and Amboy Railroad is an extensive peach region, but as it has been longer planted, many of the trees are about done bearing, and generally orchards are on the decline. From estimates, based on inquiry, the yield there is not likely to exceed, if it equals, the Hunterdon region. Add to this the peaches from a few other localities, a few of which are up the Hudson, the Jersey peach crop may be set down at 200,000 baskets. The general estimate among growers is that there is only about half a full crop. In June the cold wet weather caused the curl of the leaf, and a fall of large quantities of peaches. Whether this is the cause, or whether curculio is not the real enemy, is uncertain.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 31, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 6 bbls. Ashes, 2,965 bbls. Flour, 350 bbls. Corn Meal, 9,400 bushels Wheat, 61,537 bushels Corn, 19,275 bushels Oats, 69 pkgs. Lard, 14 pkgs. Cut Meats, 5,201 bbls. Petroleum, and 42 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are salable and steady at $8 75@$8 87½ for Pots, and $12 50@$12 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in good request. Other kinds have been quiet. Prices, generally, firm. We quote: Java at 24c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 14½c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c., in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been less freely offered, and has been in good demand at a shade firmer prices. Middling grades closed at 28c.@29½c. ₱ lb., on sales and resales of 3,400 bales, against receipts of 1,565 bales. Mr. WM. P. WRIGHT, in his circular for the *Cuba*, says of the growing crop: "The reports received by telegraph last week are confirmed by letters. Planters complain of two much rain and the appearance of worms in some sections. Fine weather would soon repair any injury done as yet. In other sections we hear that the crop promises well. On the whole, the prospects are not gloomy so far; the result can only even be guessed at when the time arrives for a killing frost, say November next. The corn crop in the South will be large—more, indeed, than she will need for her own consumption. Receipts for the week are 6,000 bales. Next week they will be about the same. New-Orleans gets but little now. Savannah and Galveston are the largest receiving markets at this time. Very little interest is manifested about the quantity to be received up to the end of August, at which time our cotton season closes. The matter for conjecture is the growing crop, its progress is watched closely. Exports are liberal for this period. Next week we may show an increase again, as 15,000 were cleared from New-Orleans and 4,000 from Mobile during the week ending 19th inst. The stock in the ports is further reduced this week, and will be still further reduced next week. We are exporting too much Cotton, and it is quite possible that we may have to import some Cotton from Liverpool before the receipts of the new crop arrive in quantity." The Savannah *News*, of the 26th inst., says of the crop prospects: "Crop accounts from the upland district of our section are very favorable, and the dread of damage by too much rain has died away, driven out by the cheering prospect before the planter. So far the farmer has but little to complain of from the upper portion of this region, or in fact from any portion of the cotton-growing country as far as heard from, (even the worm accounts of the last week have turned out to be fabulous,) with the exception of the Sea Islands and seaboard counties of this State, South Carolina and Florida, which have suffered severely by the rains of the last six weeks, and from which, we regret to say, the accounts grow worse daily. With regard to the future, we would remark that it is to soon yet to prophesy, in view of the many contingent circumstances which may affect the plant, but we may be excused from indorsing the general opinion that two millions of bales are apparently certain to be raised, and from two and a half to three millions the possible, and, to all appearance, the probable yield of 1867; but while looking forward to a good supply for next year we would not predict any great and immediate reduction in prices on this side of the Atlantic, as our stocks have run very low at every point, and show but a poor assortment for domestic consumption; and, should the present export keep up, we shall be left on the 1st of September with the smallest stock of Cotton in this country which has been held for many years." The Cincinnati *Journal of Commerce* of the 27th remarks of the available supply now in the country: "The very low point, both in quality and quantity, to which the stock of cotton in America is reduced, is attracting much attention at the present time. The amount on hand and on shipboard at the seaports is less than 100,000 bales, and probably not less than 25,000 bales now on shipboard is bound for foreign ports. The amount, therefore, really available for American consumption will probably not exceed 75,000 bales, to which, perhaps, we may add 25,000 bales at the interior markets and in the hands of planters. As most of this is of the lower grades, the question will suggest itself as to where the spinners are to get their supply of Middling Cotton from which to manufacture the Fall stock of goods. It is certain that no considerable amount of the new crop can reach them in time for that purpose. The season is generally regarded as four weeks later than usual, and this will tend to shorten the picking season, so that, with a restricted amount of labor for that purpose, it cannot be expected that much of the new crop can reach the markets until late in October. Estimating the amount at the ports and interior markets at 100,000 bales, and nine weeks usual consumption at 15,000 bales, (135,000,) there would not be enough by 35,000 bales to run our spindles, supposing the entire amount were to be put upon the market, something that is not likely to occur, unless at much higher prices than the present. Since there are many persons who think the growing crop will command higher prices than the present one has sold for, they prefer to carry their stocks into the new crop rather than part with them at present rates."

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	4,587
Receipts last week	5,243
Receipts preceding week	6,739
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	463,765
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	628,605
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports week ending to-day	2,953
Exports since Jan. 1	341,113
Exports since Sept. 1	461,891
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	67,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,847,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,526,500
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	135,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more demand, especially desirable lots of low grades, fresh ground, which have been comparatively steady. The better grades have been much less called for, and have been quoted lower and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,400 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6@$7 50; very poor to good Extra State round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good at $7 50@$9 50; good to choice do. do. at $9 55@$11; shipping brands, at $8 70@$10 20 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 00@$7 50
Extra State	7 50@11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	7 60@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 70@10 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 25@13 50
Extra Genesee	11 00@13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	14 00@18 25

Southern Flour is quiet and drooping; sales have been reported of 600 bbls., at $13@$16 50 for new, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues very dull at $9 75@$13 50 for extra ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair request at from $6 75@$9 for inferior to very choice ₱ bbl.; sales 650 bbls. Corn Meal is in better demand, at $5 35@$5 50 for Jersey, $5 40 for City, $6 for Fairfax, and $6 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 750 bbls. Also, 20 puncheons Brandywine at $27 ₱ puncheon. Of California Flour sales are reported of 1,000 bbls. and sacks, at $12@$15 ₱ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand, and quoted down, partially 2c.@5c. ₱ bushel, new Red and Amber being the most depressed, under increased offerings. Sales since our last, 41,000 bushels, including No. 3 to No. 1 Spring at $1 65@$2 15; Amber Jersey at $2@$2 40; Amber State at $2 50; White Southern at $2 25@$2 50; Red and Amber do. at $2 25@$2 50, and White California at $2 65@$2 75, ₱ bushel. Corn has been heavy and lower to-day. The demand has been moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 108,000 bushels, at 98c.@$1 03½ for poor to very handsome new Mixed Western; closing at $1 03 for prime; 92c.@98c. for unsound and damp; 98c.@$1 01 for Western and City Kiln-dried, and $1 10@$1 15 for White and Yellow Western and Southern ₱ bushel. Rye has been in limited demand, but quoted steady at $1 50@$1 53 for Canada; $1 45 for Western, and at $1 63@$1 65 for State ₱ bushel. Sales 3,250 bushels. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats continue quiet and heavy, including new Western at from 83c.@95c. for the whole range of sound, and 80c.@83c. for unsound; State at 93c.@95c.; Jersey and Southern, 94c.@95c.; sales 32,000 bushels. The Albany *Argus* gives the following list of boats laden with flour and grain which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during twenty-four hours prior to 10:30 A. M. on Tuesday, July 30, 1867: George B. Ford, Buffalo, corn; Henrietta, Buffalo, corn; William Halsey, Buffalo, corn; W. C. Gillespie, Buffalo, corn; A. H. Mills, Buffalo, corn; Hattie Eliza, Buffalo, corn; Isaac Wessels, Buffalo, corn; State of Michigan, Oswego, corn and flour; Mary Jane, Buffalo, corn; Josh Clement, Buffalo, corn; Kate Rapplaye, Oswego, corn; H. G. Baker, Buffalo, corn; F. P. E. Bellinger, Buffalo, corn; Glen Cove, Oswego, shipstuffs; State Rights, Buffalo, oats.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair supply and moderate request; we quote old at 85c.@95c. for shipping, and $1 25@$1 55 for local use, and new, 75c.@$1 10 ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is inactive at 90c.@$1 15 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue steady, but dull, including New at 30c.@65c.; Old at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ₱ lb.

LUMBER—Has been in more request, including Eastern Spruce at $20@$21 50. The Albany *Argus* of this morning says: "The trade throughout the district since our last report has been good. Some of the yards report a very active business, covering sales of lots of 500,000 feet to 1,500,000 feet each. Quotations of Pine Lumber have assumed more steadiness. The run of the trade has been from $55@$60 for clear, the bulk of the sales having been made at $55@$58. Some houses still retain the extreme quotation of $63, and in that ratio for the lower grades, but they are for exceptional lots. Coarse lumber has not been in such free receipt as it was the week previous, and prices rule steady with a good trade. Some additions to stock are looked for next week. Large as have been the receipts, the active trade of the week cannot have allowed much addition to our stock. The deliveries at Buffalo continue free. The condition of the Chicago market may have caused shipments this way. The stock of lumber at Chicago is placed at about 187,000,000 feet—an increase of 12,000,000 feet on the week. The receipts of Lumber at Buffalo and Oswego for the week ending July 20, inclusive, were:

Buffalo	8,783,200 feet
Oswego	10,739,700 feet
Total	19,522,900 feet

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals, for the fourth week in July, were:

	Lumber, feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1866	15,383,400	816	....	1,999,000
1867	21,056,700	2,524	....	3,465,660

Of the lumber received, 18,329,400 feet were by the Erie Canal, and 7,727,300 feet by the Champlain Canal. The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Aug. 1 were:

	Lumber feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1866	106,194,200	17,971	....	9,606,000
1867	144,876,700	12,147	....	15,534,600

Showing an increase in receipts of lumber, so far, of over 38,000,000 feet, which has been taken care of by the new yards, and the increased trade.

MOLASSES—Continues in moderate demand, including Porto Rico at 50c.@67½c.; Cuba at 33c.@56c.; English Islands, 55c.@58c. ₱ gallon; Stock about 19,100 hhds.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in very moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 57½c.@59c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75; Resin at $3 62½@$8 75½ ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $4 50@$5 75; Pitch, $4@$4 12½ ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet at about former prices, including Crude Whale at 73c.@75c.; Bleached Whale, 82½c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached do. at $2 35@$2 40; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 55c.@70c.; Linseed Oil at $1 29@$1 33 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been inactive at 17½c.@18c. for Crude; 14½c.@15c. for Crude, in bulk; 28½c.@33c. for ordinary to prime Refined, in bond, and 48c.@50c. for Refined, free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely offered and has been in fair demand, opening heavily but closing more firmly. Sales since our last of 8,150 bbls., in lots, at $23 70@$23 87½ for new Western Mess, closing at $23 81¼, regular way; $22 75 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $19 75@$20 12½ for Prime, and $22 50@$22 75 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 2,000 bbls. New Mess, August delivery, buyer's option, at $24 20 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet at 11½c.@12c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 15c.@18c., for Hams, ₱ lb.; sales equal to 180 pkgs. Bacon continues in light supply and quiet. Lard has been quiet and rather heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 735 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13½c., the latter an extreme rate for small lots of choice. Beef is dull but steady, at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 165 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull. Beef Hams continue inactive at $39@$40 ₱ bbl. Butter is quiet at 14c.@30c. for poor to choice State, and 13c.@21c. for inferior to prime Western, ₱ lb. Cheese continues quiet at 7c.@14c. ₱ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Fresh Pail Butter, ₱ lb	.20 @30
State, Firkins, Yellow, ₱ lb	.26 @28
State, Firkins, Light Colored, ₱ lb	.20 @25
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Yellow, ₱ lb	.20 @26
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Light Colored, ₱ lb	.14 @18
State, Welsh Tubs, ₱ lb	.18 @24
Western, Firkins, Yellow, ₱ lb	.18 @21
Western, Tubs, Yellow, ₱ lb	.18 @21
Western, Ordinary, ₱ lb	.13 @14

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ₱ lb	13½@14
Factory Dairies, fair, ₱ lb	11½@13
Farm Dairies, Extra, ₱ lb	12 @12½
Farm Dairies, fair, ₱ lb	10 @11
Skimmed Cheese, ₱ lb	7 @ 9

SUGARS—Have been moderately active and steady. Sales since our last, 1,150 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@13c., and 176 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in request at from 14c.@17c. ₱ lb. Stock about 76,000 hhds., 26,200 bags and 51,700 boxes.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 142,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@11¾c.; 87,000 lbs. Stearine at 11½c.@13½c., and 70,000 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls. State and Western, in bond, at 32c.@34c., and 34c.@36c., respectively, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken, by steamer, 5,000 bxs. Cheese at 35s.; 60 tons heavy goods at 32s. 6d.@35s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, by steamer, 300 bbls. Flour at 2s. ₱ bbl.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. PET OF THE PETTICOATS and FAMILY JARS. Characters by Dan Bryant and company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, BOREAS; or, THE GIANT OF ST. MICHAEL'S, and ANTHONY AND CLEOPATRA.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, HONEYMOON and KISS IN THE DARK. Prof. LOGRENIA, THE PRESTIDIGITATEUR, and curiosities from all parts of the world.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, LITTLE BOY BLUE; or, HUSH-A-BYE-BABY, and PATTY AND HER PITCHER. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Goodwood races were continued yesterday. The Goodwood stakes were won by the Duke of Beaufort's *Gomera, Vici* and *La Dauphine* coming in respectively second and third.

The competitive trial of mowing and reaping machines, referred to yesterday in our caple dispatches, resulted in the award of the highest prize to C. H. MCCORMICK's reaper and mower. Messrs. WOOD and PERRY, who exhibited two similar machines, invented and manufactured in the United States, received each a gold medal.

Intelligence had reached Vienna of the occurrence of a terrible explosion in one of the mines owned by the ROTHSCHILDS, in Moravia. More than one hundred miners are reported to have been killed or injured.

The Sultan left Vienna yesterday and proceeded to Pesth, in which city he will make a brief sojourn.

Altona, the largest city in Holstein, situated about five miles from the City of Hamburg, has joined the new Zollverein.

The Prussian Government is preparing a reply to the note of the Danish Cabinet regarding information as to the guarantees required by Prussia for the protection of the Germans in Northern Schleswig.

GENERAL.

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday a resolution was adopted authorizing the Committee on Canals to send for persons and papers, and to inquire into the cost of building enlarged locks out of the present structures, to inquire into the capacity of the present locks to do the business of the canals, and of the capacity of the canals to do the business with such enlarged locks. The suffrage question was then taken up. An amendment was adopted providing that every officer elected, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall swear that he has not given or promised to give any money or valuable thing for any vote, or the withholding of any vote at the election at which he was chosen. Upon motion of Mr. SHERMAN, it was agreed that the article on suffrage under consideration should be referred to the Committee on Revision, with power to correct any inconsistencies, but not to change any substantial provision adopted by the Convention. There was much debate upon the report previous to the adoption of Mr. SHERMAN's resolution, and many amendments were offered and lost. At the afternoon session a large number of memorials were presented upon the following subjects: Against donations to sectarian institutions; for a prohibitory liquor law; for equal suffrage to women; in relation to compensation for private property taken for public uses; for the appointment of judges by the Governor; for the maintenance of the free-school system. A report from the Committee on Cities, embodying a resolution calling upon Comptroller of the City of New-York for information regarding the amount of fees collected for the granting of certain licenses, and the disposition of the amounts so collected, was adopted. Discussion was elicited by a motion to reconsider the vote by which the previous question was excluded from the rules, which was terminated by the adoption of that rule. Other resolutions were offered and referred to proper committees. The Convention adjourned to this morning.

The races given in celebration of the opening and inauguration of the new Narragansett Park, owned by Col. AMASA SPRAGUE, in Cranston, near Providence, R. I., commenced yesterday. The affair was a great success. Many thousand people were present, and celebrated horses from all parts of the country were entered for the six races, the premiums for which amounted to ten thousand dollars. There were two races yesterday, the first for stallions. In this the first premium of $2,000 was won by *Draco Prince*, owned by Mr. JOHN R. POOR, of Boston. The first heat was gained by Col. SPRAGUE's *Dan Rice*, in 2:28¼, and the last three by *Draco*, in 2:26½, 2:28, and 2:30¼. The other horses were *Patchen, Jr.*, who took the second premium; *Driss Burger, McClellan*, and *Harry Clay*. The second race was won by *Confidence*, entered by M. RODEN, of Copake, N. Y., his time being 2:28, 2:31¼, and 2:31¼. Five heats were trotted. *Bingham Colt*, entered by W. C. TRIMBLE, of New-York, took the second premium. The races will be continued to-day and to-morrow.

The official correspondence regarding Mexican affairs which was sent to Congress by the President, in response to a resolution by that body, is now furnished for publication, and will be found on another page of the TIMES this morning. Therein the Mexican Ministers of State and War set forth the atrocities committed by the Imperialists during the reign of MAXIMILIAN, and the reasons which led to the execution of that unfortunate Prince and his Generals. The various means used by Secretary SEWARD to save the life of MAXIMILIAN are detailed in the correspondence with M. ROMERO. Everything touched upon in those official documents are treated from the Liberal stand-point, and the Imperialists are charged with the most atrocious and bloody crimes.

A City of Mexico paper says that 968 persons were shot during the Empire without having been legally tried. Many officers of the Liberal army have tendered their resignations. Over seven hundred Austrian prisoners have been sent under escort to Puebla, and Generals COROMA and GUADARAN were, by forced marches, going to the Alna Mountains to bring Gen. LOSADO to terms and make him give up his armed neutrality. It is reported that Gen. CORTINA has been appointed Governor of Tamaulipas. A court-martial is now trying the Imperial Generals COSTILLO, MARET and several others. The Liberals are very jubilant over their success, while the hatred of the lower classes against the Americans is increasing.

Gen. SCHOFIELD, commanding the First Military District, yesterday issued an important order. He directs subordinate officers to report to him immediately the names of all civil officers who are disloyal, or who are obstructing in any manner the execution of the Reconstruction Laws. He also says that hereafter he will make all appointments to vacancies in civil offices, but requests the Governor and Judges of Courts to nominate candidates for offices which they have been in the habit of filling by their own appointments.

In the Surratt trial yesterday, Mr. MERRICK commenced summing up the case for the defence. His argument was a lengthy one, and was listened to with attention by the friends of the prisoner. The afternoon session was a brief one, in consequence of there being a meeting of the Bar to take into consideration the death of Mr. MORGAN, a member of the Washington Bar. Mr. MERRICK will conclude his argument to-day.

The cholera has broken out afresh in Memphis. On Saturday night six deaths occurred in one house in the lower part of the city and five in another. The Board of Health is using every means to prevent the spread of the disease.

LOCAL.

This morning at 12:40 o'clock, a fire broke out simultaneously in the cellar and on the second floor of the building No. 2 Carlisle-street, occupied by FREDERICK SYBERG, who was arrested on a charge of arson, as was also an occupant of the second floor, named CHARLES GOSEM. A boarder named AUGUST TORBECK and a man living opposite, named JOHN JORDON, preferred the charge against the two men.

There were 13 American mercantile sea-going craft and 7 foreigners (bound to or from United States ports) reported during the current month as either totally lost or missing. They comprise 1 ship, 4 barks, 6 brigs and 9 schooners—total, 20. Of these, 7 were wrecked, 3 burnt, 4 foundered, 1 run down, and 5 are missing.

A bold robbery was perpetrated on Tuesday afternoon, in the lager-beer saloon No. 197 Bowery, the victim being GUSTAVE SELLER, who was followed by three men into the water closet and there forcibly deprived of his pocketbook containing $417, a gold watch and chain.

A Dane named DETLEF IRWHAN, third officer of the Hamburg steamer *Borussia*, was arrested yesterday in Hoboken, charged with having outraged the person of a young lady named JENNETT OHLER, who came passenger on board the above-named vessel.

On Tuesday night an attempt was made on board the barge *Susquehanna*, by two deck hands, to outrage a Mrs. DUFFY, a passenger on the barge. The men were arested on their arrival in this City.

A decree of divorce has just been granted by the Supreme Court, Judge LEONARD presiding, in the action entitled Louisa M. Allen *vs* John H. Allen.

The funeral services of Prof. CHAS. ANTHON took place at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, in Stuyvesant-place, yesterday morning. The remains were interred in the adjoining churchyard.

Street Commissioner FUREY, of Brooklyn, continues the work of removing obstructions along the river front.

MARIE GARNERIE, the French woman arrested in Brooklyn on a charge of having a counterfeiting plate in her possession, has been admitted to bail.

The Fire Commissioners are to reconsider their determination in regard to the reduction of firemen's salaries.

A man named BARTHOLOMEW CONROY was swindled out of $225 yesterday by a confidence operator, who has thus far escaped arrest.

In the alleged case of abortion at Newark, N. J., the Coroner's jury have returned a verdict against WILSON, the alleged seducer of Miss EMMA BALL.

At the sale of Scranton coal yesterday there was a decline in prices of about 25 cents per ton.

The base ball match between the Atlantic and Union Clubs yesterday was won by the Union.

The Mercantile Towing Association met last evening, but transacted no business of importance.

Produce and Merchandise were moderately active yesterday. Breadstuffs favored buyers. Provisions were less buoyant. Cotton was a shade firmer. The Freight market was quite dull, with 547 vessels of all classes in port.

Our Municipal Burdens—Blundering Reformers.

If a special example were needed of the loose and inconclusive way in which some of the responsible citizens of New-York endeavor to compass municipal reforms, it might be found in the readiness with which the Citizens' Association has joined in the movement to restrain the Board of Audit from adjudicating on claims against the City.

Some of these claims have remained unsettled for ten, twelve and fifteen years. Their origin is exceedingly diverse. Many of them have grown out of malfeasance or maladministration in different and independent branches of our civic administration. The absence or the deprivation of authority in special departments; the perpetual system of exchanging one mode of framing or executing contracts for another system; the want of a really responsible head in our local Government; the steady temptation to run up expenses in the Law Department; the mixed authority of the Corporation Counsel and the City Comptroller; the vague provision made in the yearly municipal budget for indemnifying claimants; the ill-defined authority of the Finance Department to compromise or to settle claims without going into a legal investigation; the miserable trifling with cases before the Courts; the difficulty of *overtaking* cases standing long in arrear—all these causes and agencies have helped to swell the formidable list of City creditors, or of persons who claim indemnity in one shape or another from the City.

Looking to the alarming increase in the number of these claimants, the Legislature, on an appeal from citizens of different classes—especially of that class which has no desire and no purpose to rob the City Treasury—appointed this year what is termed a Board of Audit—a Board which, while organized as an equity court, according to the strictest legal formalities, should yet be so free from the technical embarrassments, and the necessary diversion to ordinary law cases, as to concentrate its power, authority, and discrimination upon that particular class of cases in which the City was the defendant. The proposition seemed fair. It promised, not merely an economy of time to the suitor, but a curtailment of expenses to the overburdened community. The Court was so constituted as to have its duty clearly defined. Its organization was such as to repel the notion of any partisanship in its *personnel*. The cases were ordered to be filed, as they would have been, and as many of them have been, in any civil court. The Audit Board was to deal with them as special suits; to hear all the evidence; to listen to every argument which the Counsel for the Corporation could advance; to reject irrelevant testimony; to decide upon their separate merits promptly, and having decided, to have its justment subject to no appeal.

There surely seemed reason, common sense and economy in all this. No question as to the pressing necessity for this new judicial machinery, so far as we remember, had been raised. No clamor assailed the appointment of the arbitrators. No one ventured to assert that the claims against the Corporation *could* be fairly overtaken in the ordinary civil courts; and no one ventured to point out, in any rational way, that the City would be the ultimate loser in having a disposition of some sort made of every case on the calendar within the shortest possible period.

All at once, however, and after the Board of Audit seemed ready to settle fairly down to work, we have the perpetual, the standing nuisance of an injunction once more confronting us. The Supervisors hold that their special bailiwick is invaded by the City Auditors, and that the audit measure is unconstitutional. The Citizens' Association—composed of wealthy and well-meaning gentlemen—thereupon come forth, and at once back up the Supervisors, not upon the general issue, but upon the special ground that *if* the Supervisors are right and the Board of Audit is an unconstitutional body, the City will be saddled with new burdens, should the Auditors go on with the arbitration of claims. There is probably no great volume of sympathy flowing between the Supervisors and the Citizens' Association. But they are both—accidentally, we shall say—in league at this moment to swell the sum of the City's indebtedness to individual suitors. Claims which might have ben compromised for a *bagatelle*, had the prerequisites of the Law Department of our civic administration not forbidden it, will swell up, with costs and with interest, to large sums; all of which claims, if they are fairly substantiated by evidence, will some day have to be paid, and paid in full, whether the Supervisors or the Citizens' Association like it or like it not.

It is the miserable looseness of our whole system of municipal government in New-York that is at fault. There is not only *no unity* about it; there is, in every part of it, the very spirit and essence of conflict and discord. Each new reform, so-called, turns out—not always intentionally—a new device of thriftlessness and prodigality. We go on straining at gnats and swallowing camels. We throw away, in the shape of donations, gratuities, celebrations, &c., without any shadow of equity, or regard to our solvency as an incorporated community, nearly a million of dollars every year—enough, probably, to settle every petty debt or claim now standing against the City. We keep up a Law Department at an enormous expense, only to find that its emoluments increase as the City's indebtedness grows larger. We have to-day a yearly leakage in all but one or two Departments of certainly not less than five million dollars; and while this goes on our "Reformers" are engaged in backing up the greatest of all our municipal impostures—the Board of Supervisors—in its attempt to overturn the Board of Audit, and to postpone or prevent the payment of thousands of honest debts due at this hour by the City. If there were any practical good to be expected from the Constitutional Convention, (which may well be doubted,) it might be supposed that body would look into these things with some care; but we have no faith whatever that it will.

Ships and Guns—Improvement Needed in our Navy.

In treating of the monitor class of war vessels and their armaments, the other day, we alluded to the fact that the science and practice of ship building are in a rapid state of transition in all maritime countries. The costly experiments which have been for many years in progress in England, during a period of peace, and still more costly experiments made in this country, during four years of war, on a grand scale, and along a vast range of sea coast and inland river navigation, have likewise demonstrated that the manufacture as well as the knowledge of the best mode of using heavy guns, if not small arms, is still far from perfection. Our object has been to remove the delusion that this country is ahead of all other nations, if it have not actually reached perfection in the science of naval construction and the art of gun making. This opinion has been fostered by those who were lucky enough to have their designs or inventions adopted by the Government to meet the pressing emergencies of the war, and but little account is taken of the fact that we had to contend with an enemy who were alike destitute of a navy and of the means of constructing one. To assume that the enginery by which we combated the rebellion, on sea and river, cannot be improved on, or was the best that could have been devised, would be neither wise nor safe.

Enough was said by the Press during the long years of blockade, of the disgrace we suffered from not having any regular war vessels swift enough to overhaul the emboldened English-built "blockade runners." It is true that just at the close of a four years' struggle we found a few vessels, mostly acquired from the merchant service, or armed prizes, which were able now and again to overhaul the rebel steamers. Swift as they were, our English critics occasionally taunted us with the assurance that they were generally old and discarded channel packet steamers, whose places were filled by new and faster vessels. Such taunts, perhaps, were well founded during the first two years of the war, but at a later period, as we made visible signs of increased speed in our blockaders, the English sent their newer and more improved models, and the "chases" became each month more exciting.

The considerations which seem to merit the first attention of the naval constructor embrace speed, seaworthiness, invulnerability, health and comfort of crew, and the armament, or powers of defence and attack. A ship-of-war must combine these qualities, each in its highest known degree, before it can be recognized as the best design, or as capable of contending successfully with iron-clads of England and France. In laying down this proposition, let it not be construed into an admission that these powerful maritime rivals have built a single ship embodying the essential requisites named, in a degree commensurate with the best known principles relating to each. Most of our own vessels-of-war, as well as those of Europe, will be found to be extremely faulty in one or more of the qualities named. If they have speed, they are deficient in ventilation. If invulnerable they are deficient in speed, or they may have speed and invulnerability—a somewhat violent hypothesis—while their guns burst, or cannot be fired with accuracy or precision.

We do not propose to rake up old facts with any view to controversy. Our purpose is to awaken in the minds of the American people and the authorities a due sense of the importance of not slumbering on naval laurels acquired in a domestic contest with an enemy that possessed a smaller war marine than any South American State or a fifth-rate European monarchy. It is essential that we realize the advances that have been made elsewhere, and that the improvements we have achieved be not considered the final results of a science which is always in motion. Judging from the past, it is at least probable that within ten years results will be reached in naval construction, and in the means of attack and defence, as well as in the other essentials, that will dwarf the much vaunted improvements of the last decade. Iron has superseded wood, and now we see successful efforts being made to supplant iron by steel in the construction of ships, engines and guns.

The authorities at Washington are possibly influenced by a large view of these impending changes and improvements in the science of naval architecture, in disposing of a portion of our hastily designed iron-clads to foreign Governments, where they may serve to meet some anticipated emergency as important and pressing as our own, which called them into existence. No one can question the wisdom of this policy, provided we take measures to keep up with the progress of other and rival Powers in the race for maritime supremacy.

The remarks we have made respecting the improvements in ships and ship-building apply with equal force to the manufacture and use of heavy guns. We have been informed by ocean cable that the Rodman gun has created a sensation in England. The report says, "it was proved by the tests, to which the gun was submitted, that no iron or steel armor, yet invented, is capable of resisting its shot." The same claim was long ago set up, and we believe established, by the Armstrong and Whitworth guns. This information is therefore highly satisfactory, as proving that we can produce heavy ordnance at least as effective as those of England. There is still the open question of its endurance under rapid and continuous firing to be settled. But we need not be at all surprised to see both Armstrong and Rodman, as well as Whitworth and Dahlgren, superseded before the controversy is settled.

Foreign Postage.

Postmaster-General RANDALL's administration is likely to be distinguished by more improvements in the postal service, and especially in the foreign mail department, than the administration of any of his predecessors. The reduction of the rates of postage on letters between this country and Great Britain, which takes effect on Jan. 1, 1868, will be a very important and very acceptable step in advance. Following up the conclusion of this arrangement with Great Britain, Mr. KASSON is now engaged in making similar improvements in our postal service to other countries of Europe. This task could not be intrusted to any one better qualified for it, and we may confidently anticipate the best possible results from his mission. At present we are not informed precisely regarding his movements, but it is probable that it is in consequence of his presence at Berlin that King WILLIAM of Prussia is about to send an envoy to the United States to make a new postal treaty with our Government, as announced on Monday last by cable. While these efforts to improve our Transatlantic mail service are being made, our Transpacific mail service is not neglected. Postmaster-General RANDALL has just announced his intention to apply to Congress for authority to extend our postal arrangements with the ports of Japan as fast as they are opened to the public, and his request ought to be granted promptly and cheerfully.

While Mr. RANDALL deserves great credit for his management of the Post-office Department, it is no reflection upon him to say that our entire postal arrangements with foreign countries need revision and amendment. The rates of foreign postage are without exception, too high. They do not bear any reasonable proportion to the freights on other articles sent by the same means over the same routes. They are entirely wanting in that uniformity and cheapness, which are the best features in the domestic postal system of all civilized nations. Is it not practicable to abandon altogether the present method of dealing with our foreign postal arrangements in detail, and to make one job of their amendment? It is the great merit of our domestic postal system that one rate (three cents) is charged for all distances. Would not the same plan work well in our foreign mail service? Suppose three cents to be fixed as the ocean postage to all countries visited by vessels sailing direct from our ports, would not this rate pay, in a short time, as well as it now pays within the United States? The cost of carrying a letter from New-York to any of the European ports visited by mail steamers from this country, or from San Francisco to any similar ports in Japan or China, is less than the cost of its transportation from New-York to San Francisco, or even from New-York to St. Louis or Chicago. A six-cent rate would probably cover all the expenses of mail service between any port of the United States and any of the great ports of Europe or Asia. A nine-cent, or treble rate, would in a short time be sufficient to cover all the expenses of free delivery at any point inland, upon letters passing between this country and all countries in Europe and Asia with which we have direct postal communication. But whether this estimate be correct or not, it is very desirable that our Government should deal with our foreign postal service as a unit, and introduce into it the low and uniform rates which have proved so beneficial in the domestic postal systems of nearly every country in Europe.

MINOR TOPICS.

An hour and a shilling will take any resident of New-York to a region of paradisaical beauty, compared with which any of the watering-places of the country are unworthy of notice. Hill and dale, lake and wood, green sward and flower-garden, songsters in the trees, deer on the plain, swans on the water, pure sweet air, music and fragrance, beside numberless other attractions in nature and art, are the invitations that are now held out to New-Yorkers to enjoy themselves in the Central Park. You can ramble around amid endless varieties of scenery; you can enjoy equestrian exercise under the most delightful circumstances; you can enter a boat and sail around at your own sweet will; you can take a ten-mile drive over the smoothest of roads; or you can enter a rustic hut or sit down in a bosky shade and contemplate the beauty and the mystery, and the deep, ineffable wonders of divinity that are above and beneath and around you. Thousands visit the Central Park daily; but tens of thousands of our citizens who never visit it know not the benefactions that they deny themselves, and the sweet influences that await the hour of their coming. Those who cannot afford to spend the Summer by the seaside, or to pass the hot weather among the White Mountains, or to visit the Thousand Isles, or to enjoy the rural pleasures of which our friends in the country tell us, can at least afford, now and then, a day and a dollar for the delights that are to be found in the Central Park.

The Tennessee election takes place to-day. We understand that the latest dispatches from Major-Gen. THOMAS to the War Department and to his military superiors give assurance of his ability to preserve the peace and prevent riotous demonstrations throughout the State. The State militia will coöperate actively with the regular troops in those localities where danger is anticipated; and though there may be unpreventable election fights here and there, of a small kind, there is hardly a possibility of anything more formidable. There is no doubt of BROWNLOW being Governor next term.

We are very happy that Senor ROMERO has seen fit to postpone the formation of a treaty between the United States and Mexico, "for mutual protection against invasion and rebellion." It may be all very well for us to do what we can to help Mexico out of her troubles; but for Mexico to send an army to help us in case of rebellion or invasion, is something we would rather not agree to. The idea was suggested to ROMERO by "Mr. A. WATSON," *not* by Secretary SEWARD.

It is Austria, after all, who has turned the Sultan's visit to account. Baron VON BEUST has been consulting with FUAD PASHA, the Sultan's Minister, on "the affairs of Candia." That is precisely what ought to have been done at Paris and London. So much feasting and lionizing ought to be paid for by a bit of diplomatizing. NAPOLEON's visit to Vienna, however, will doubtless be made the occasion for laying before him the results of the conference between the Premiers of Turkey and Austria.

The fresh complication of the North-Schleswig question by the Napoleonic note revives many kindred diplomatic points, and among others, gives new interest to the projected royal alliance of Prussia and Sweden. Little Denmark lies between these two greater Powers, and both would profit by her disintegration; she might well, therefore, be anxious about the signs of greater amity between them. As we have already explained, the scheme is to marry LOUISE EUGENIE, the only daughter of King CHARLES XV. of Sweden, to Prince ALBERT of Prussia, cousin of the Prince Royal; and, since King CHARLES has no direct male heir, Duke OSCAR, his brother, being next in succession, the story that he is greatly interested to make this match is sufficiently credible. Abundant civilities are already exchanged between Berlin and Stockholm, and, should King CHARLES XV. devote his visit to Berlin to perfecting the alliance, few modern matrimonial alliances would have such political results. It does not help the matter for Denmark that it was, until lately, between Copenhagen and Stockholm that these pre-nuptial courtesies were exchanged; and it was the Prince Royal of Denmark rather than the Prince Royal of Prussia, who was pointed out as the fit spouse for Princess LOUISE EUGENIE. But King WILLIAM's star has of late been rising as high to the zenith as King CHRISTIAN's has been sinking toward the horizon; and the Hohenzollerns became a much more desirable House for the Bernadottes to ally with, than one which could only offer an impractical theory of Scandinavian unity. While, of course, the Prussian Prince would not ascend the Swedish throne as Prince Consort, in the event of CHARLES' death, the influence of Berlin and Stockholm would become enormous by the alliance.

It is a striking illustration of the mutability of even Imperial ways and thoughts, that the French Emperor, who is now, through his organ, advising this country to seize Mexico, is the same French Emperor who but a short time ago sent a great military expedition to this continent with the avowed purpose of preventing Mexico from ever falling into our hands. To read the memorable letter which NAPOLEON wrote to Marshal FOREY four years ago, when he went to Mexico, and then to read the recent articles on Mexico in the *Moniteur*, is an exercise that will teach any one lessons in human nature, as well as in Imperial statecraft.

Military chieftains have the knack of enriching language with epithets and metaphorical phrases which pass from hand to hand as current coin. Gen. GRANT told us how an army on paper was raised by "robbing the cradle and the grave;" Gen. BUTLER gave us the word "contraband" as applied to negro slaves made free by war; Gen. SHERIDAN now introduces the word "impediment" as descriptive of a man who is to be removed from office; Gov. WELLS was set aside by him as "an impediment to the execution of the laws," and Gov. THROCKMORTON loses his official head as "an impediment to the reconstruction of Texas under the law." It is rather a humorous way of fixing an epithet, but the term is likely to stick.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS has seen LOUIS NAPOLEON, but is greatly disappointed with his presence and appearance. "There is nothing to excite enthusiasm in his look or manner." His face is both impassive and unpromising, and he has a poor walk and an uninteresting presence. We must add to all that Dr. BELLOWS says, however, that the Third NAPOLEON does not differ from many other men of genius and power in these respects. The idea that great men must look as great as they are, and must be possessed of an awfully impressive presence, does not find much confirmation in the history of the world's masters. We need not go back to SOCRATES and CÆSAR, nor to FREDERICK and VOLTAIRE for illustrations, but coming to our immediate times and country, every one knows how exactly Dr. BELLOWS' words will apply to the strongest of modern Americans—Gen. GRANT. "There is certainly nothing to excite enthusiasm in *his* look or manner. His face is both impassive and unpromising, and he has a poor walk and an uninteresting presence." Of all the great whom it has been our fortune to see in our day, few have had a presence or appearance calculated to impress spectators with the idea of their greatness. In fact, so accustomed have we become to finding men of very impressive presence and very grand appearance to be quacks or noodles, that we can hardly ever help indulging a suspicion in the matter when it is our fortune to behold any of them. Notwithstanding all this, however, we do not know any one who would not like to be possessed of a grand and imposing figure.

A Buffalo Judge lately rejected a petition on the ground of "illegible writing," whereupon the *Evening Post* says it is "an old fallacy to suppose that illegibility and greatness are correlative." This fallacy it is greatly for the interest of newspapers to explode. Fledgling poets are wont to imagine that inspiration and turn-down collars, or long hair, are synonymous; and they usually turn out to be all collar and hair, and no poetry. So some authors fancy that because RUFUS CHOATE wrote a hand he could not read himself—much less could anybody else—that their scrawls show genius. Some of the most talented authors have been beautiful penmen. THACKERAY used to take more pride, it is said, in inscribing the Lord's Prayer with perfect legibility within the compass covered by a sixpence, than in some brilliant paragraphs. At all events, let not writers venture on this supposed manifestation of talent. A clear, handsome handwriting will never destroy a man's chances with posterity as a great genius.

Personal.

After a period of nine years' connection with the NEW-YORK TIMES, during which he had won for himself the respect and confidence of the Editor and the proprietors of this journal, and the affectionate regard of his associates, Mr. EDWARD SEYMOUR to-day resigns the responsible position he has so honorably filled. In taking this step Mr. SEYMOUR carries into effect a resolution which he had formed many months ago to accept a proposition made to him by the publishing house of Messrs. SCRIBNER & Co., of this City. Earnestly devoted to journalism, enjoying the esteem of his professional friends in the Metropolitan Press—successful, perhaps, beyond the average of hard-working literary men—Mr. SEYMOUR naturally enters upon his new career not without regret. Personal considerations, however, rendered it difficult for him to decline the business connection tendered to him by Messrs. SCRIBNER & Co.; and those who shared his confidence could not reasonably raise objections to the step he had resolved upon. The severance of his connection with the TIMES will not impair the friendship which has grown out of years of professional intercourse. A parting breakfast yesterday at ITNER's, at which the Publisher of the TIMES presided, was intended to convey to Mr. SEYMOUR an expression of the kindly feeling and cordial respect of those with whom his professional relations have been most intimate.

OBITUARY.

Miss Catharine Maria Sedgwick.

Miss CATHARINE MARIA SEDGWICK, whose writings years ago won for her a high reputation and attracted to her many warm personal friends, died yesterday morning at Roxbury, Mass., in the 79th year of her age. Forty-five years since her first book, entitled *A New-England Tale*, was published, and two years later appeared *Redwood*, which was reprinted in England, and was almost immediately translated into French, Swedish and Italian. Her subsequent works were, *Hope Leslie, or Early Times in America*, published in 1827, *Clarence* in 1830, *Le Bossu* in 1832 and *The Linwoods* in 1835. During the three years following appeared the *Poor Rich Man and Rich Poor Man, Live and Let Live, Means and Ends, Home;* and *Love Token for Children*. In 1841 she published, on her return from Europe, a book of travel entitled *Letters from Abroad to Kindred at Home*, and in 1845 appeared *Milton Harvey and Other Tales*. In 1857, these were followed by a novel of American society, under the title of *Married or Single*, and in the following year she gave us a life of JOSEPH CURTIS, one of our most honored and benevolent citizens. Her success as a writer was assured at the first, and the many years which have followed her earliest venture in literary pursuits, have only tended to enlarge the circle of her admirers. Her books have been read everywhere, by almost all classes of persons, and while they have ever been attractive from the purity and grace of style, they have benefited and instructed those into whose hands they came. She has written much, but in it all there has been a variety and a freshness which forbade her admirers from becoming weary of her, and there are many who will sincerely regret that there can be no more.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 31.

THE REMOVAL OF GOV. THROCKMORTON.

The removal of Gov. THROCKMORTON, anticipated in these dispatches, by Gen. SHERIDAN, creates a profound impression here, and it is suggested that he was hurried into issuing the order by the threats of his own removal by the President, and by the semi-official attacks on him through the generally accredited organs of the Administration.

A letter from an officer in New-Orleans states that the place made vacant by THROCKMORTON's removal was offered to Ex-Gov. "JACK HAMILTON." But he refused to accept it, and instead recommended Gov. PEASE, urging him particularly because it is claimed that he is the choice of the Union men of his State, as shown by the vote which he received in his campaign against THROCKMORTON. HAMILTON is a candidate for the United States Senate.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTIONS.

The apprehension of riots and bloodshed in Tennessee growing out of the election to-morrow deepens with recent advices from that State. It is asserted in letters received here to-day that the Conservatives in some of the rural precincts where troops are not stationed in sufficient force to preserve order, will attempt to prevent the freedmen from voting, as they claim that the right of suffrage has not been legally conferred on them. Gen. GRANT has been in constant telegraphic communication with Gen. THOMAS to-day, and all of the troops that could be spared from Kentucky have been placed at the latter's command.

DEMAND FOR THE REMOVAL OF GEN. POPE.

The removal of Gen. POPE from the command of the Fourth District, is being agitated by the friends of Mayor WITHERS, and other Mobile officials suspended by his order. As soon as SHERIDAN is removed, they will urge the matter by making a formal application to the President to that effect. Several Alabamians have already conversed with him on the subject, and have advanced the argument in favor of their prospective petition that Gen. POPE has adopted SHERIDAN's policy, although he has not carried it to the extreme which he has.

GEN. GRANT IN WASHINGTON.

The important character of the pending changes in the military commands of the South prevented Gen. GRANT from leaving his headquarters here, as he desired to do, for the purpose of being present at Nashville to-morrow.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 31.

A NEW POLITICAL PARTY TO BE ORGANIZED.

To-day a delegation of Pennsylvanians, composed of J. R. FLANIGAN, JOHN WELSH and H. B. COGSHALL, of Philadelphia; N. SANGER, of Pittsburgh; and Dr. BEAVANS, of Union County, a Sub-Committee of the National Union State Central Committee, representing the Conservative wing of the Republican Party, waited on the President to inform him of the action of the Committee, which they state is in no condition to act in concert with the Democratic organization, but propose to organize the Republican supporters of the Administration upon a platform, with candidates throughout the State distinct from either of the great political parties. The President, according to report, informed them that inasmuch as he had declared that the people must be trusted with their own government, and that his faith in the people had not yet been shaken, he could only say that he left the issue of the hour in their hands, and, as to the mode of the practical organization of the people of a great State, he must leave it to the friends of both wings of his supporters, but trusted that the true men of Pennsylvania would bury past political differences for the promotion of the common end, to wit: the early restoration of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution.

Congratulations were exchanged, and the interview passed off very pleasantly.

MISSOURI STATE BONDS.

Various parties availing themselves of a former notice of the Treasury Department, have forwarded to the Secretary the required proofs that they legitimately acquired possession of some $370,000 worth of Missouri State bonds, which were abstracted seven or eight years ago from the Interior Department. The Secretary has accordingly removed the *caveat* from the cases of these *bona fide* holders, and the interest of the bonds held by them will therefore be paid in New-York, where the State of Missouri has deposited funds for that purpose. The Treasury Department acts separately upon all such cases.

THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office is taking means to obtain accurate information in regard to the extent of the several railways of the United States; those completed and those projected and begun. To this end, he has opened correspondence with State authorities, in order to have the correctness of the data tested, which the Commissioner has collected. It is intended to reflect the aggregate extent of the railway system in the next annual report of the General Land Office, in connection with details as to the immense land grant made by Congress in aid of the railway systems.

Commissioner WILSON has just received from the Surveyor-General of Idaho returns of the survey of the base line one hundred and two miles east, and thirty-six miles west from the initial point; the Boise Meridian south seventy-two miles from the initial point; and the first standard parallel south thirty-six miles from the Boise Meredian.

This is the second return received from that office of surveys executed in that Territory.

The surface over which the base line passes west from the initial point is generally rolling prairie and second-rate soil so far as Snake River, twelve miles. It then passes over the mountain range lying between the Snake and Owyhee Rivers, the greater part of the distance is good grazing land. The line passing east from the initial point is over gently rolling prairie thickly covered with grass, except in the vicinity of the South Boise River, where the surface is very broken. The line crosses above the north side of Big Camas Prairie over a well watered and fertile region occasionally cutting the foot of the hills. The line of the Boise Meridian south from the initial point to the Snake River is over a gently rolling plain of second-rate soil. The bluffs on Snake River where this line crosses are very abrupt, the river flowing through a canyon five hundred feet deep. After passing the bluffs the line passes up the valley of Castle Creek, which is fertile and well watered, offering many inducements to settlers. From Castle Creek, the eastern extremity of the Owyhee Mountains, the country is rolling, of second-rate soil, generally well watered, and covered with fine bunch grass, affording the finest facilities for grazing. After passing the Owyhee Mountain range, the land breaks off upon an elevated plain, very generally rocky on the surface, and of a basaltic formation. The first correction line South, extending west from the Boise Meridian, leaves the Meridian on the northern slope of the Owyhee mountains, and runs over their southeastern extremity, whence it enters upon a beautiful rolling plain, covered with fine bunch grass; the soil is generally good, second-rate, well watered, and affording fine facilities for grazing throughout its entire length.

THE CONSCIENCE FUND.

The following letter was received by United States Treasurer SPINNER this morning. It was postmarked Dubuque, Iowa, July 27, 1867.

SIR: Inclosed is $150, which was unjustly taken by me, while in the United States service in commutation for rations for a servant, when I had no servant. There is enough inclosed to pay the interest on the same, and more too, as it did not amount to $150 originally. Please deposit this to the credit of the United States, and oblige,

A REPENTANT EX-VOLUNTEER OFFICER.

Another party from Indiana returns to the Treasury one dollar, which he says was fraudulently obtained in the settlement of an account with the Government.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day amount to $789,770 81. Total for the month, $24,734,756 14.

CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE.

Chief-Justice CHASE has returned to Washington from Saratoga.

NAVY GAZETTE.

The following officers have been detached from the *Augusta* and placed on waiting orders:

Lieut.-Commanders James D. Graham, James M. Pritchett; Masters Charles H. Davis, Francis W. Dickens, James B. Weaver; Ensign Richard C. Hooper; Surgeon W. H. Scofield; Acting Chief-Engineer James M. Adams; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, C. H. Remington, Wm. G. Hughes. Acting Masters Alfred Weston and Alvin Phinney, and Acting Ensign John Brane, detached from the *Relief*, and ordered to the North Pacific Squadron.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

Obstructions to Reconstruction by Disloyal Officeholders—Order of Gen. Scofield.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, July 31.

The following order has been issued by Gen. SCHOFIELD:

HDQRS. FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA,
RICHMOND, Va., July 26, 1867.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 49.—*First*—In pursuance of section four, act of Congress passed July 19, 1867, Sub-district Commanders will report to these headquarters, for the action of the Commanding-General, the cases of all State, county and municipal officers who are disloyal to the Government of the United States, or who use their official influence in any manner to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct the due and proper administration of the acts of Congress.

Second—Hereafter, until otherwise ordered, all vacancies that may occur in State, county or municipal offices, will be filled by temporary appointments to be made by the Commanding-General.

Third—The Governor and other Executive officers, the Courts of law and Councils of the city, are invited to recommend suitable persons for appointment to such offices as under the existing laws of Virginia are usually filled by their appointment or upon their nomination.

Fourth—Recommendations from the State Courts and from the heads of the Executive Department of the State Government will be sent to the Governor for his endorsement. Those from any other source will be forwarded by the military Commissioner, and Sub-district Commander with their endorsement thereon.

Fifth—General order No. 16 from these headquarters, dated April 20th, 1867, is hereby so far modified as to impose upon the military Commissioners the duty therein required of the Presidents of the Boards of Registration.

Sixth—All persons hereafter appointed to any office in this Military District will be required to take and subscribe to the oath prescribed by the act of Congress of July 2, 1862, in lieu of the oath prescribed in General Orders No. 9, from these Headquarters, dated April 5, 1867.

By command of J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Brigadier and Brevet Major-General U. S. A.
S. F. CHALFIN, A. A. G.

The Republican Convention—Arrival of Delegates in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, July 31.

Up to 10 o'clock to-night about three hundred colored and one hundred white delegates to the Convention have arrived. Much more interest is shown by the citizens in the proceedings of this Convention than was evinced toward the last, as among the names of the delegates are the familiar ones in Virginia of the Carringtons, Watkinses, Fournoys, Gordons, Lewises and others. Caucuses are being held at the St. Charles Hotel and Custom-house, and at the former is being submitted Mr. BOTTS' address to the people. The blacks of the city will be at the Convention *en masse*, as invited to do so by Mr. HUNNICUTT in a speech last night. To-day those employed in tobacco-factories told their employers that they should not be at work to-morrow, and three hotels for colored people are packed by the arrivals, and in the vicinity of all are animated gatherings of colored politicians, discussing the events of to-morrow. The names of Messrs. BOTTS, HAUXHURST, MCKENZIE and LEWIS, it is understood, are being discussed to-night for President of the Convention.

A meeting of Ex-Federal officers was held to-night, and resolutions were adopted advising coöperation with all who would strive for the restoration of peace to the country. It appointed fifteen delegates to the Convention. The following is one of the resolutions:

Resolved, That in the spirit and chivalry of true soldiers, who have toiled and suffered, fought and bled, to uphold the emblematic colors of our cause and country, we are disposed to forgive and forget the past with its errors, grievances and calamities, to entertain malice toward none and extend charity to all, who will now, and for the future, come forward with the open right hand of patriotic fellowship.

Resolved, That to make the nation once again happy, we cordially offer the olive branch, because we feel in our soldier hearts secure of the approbation of the no less gallant than generous American people.

The platform of Mr. BOTTS, which was submitted to-night to the caucus of the Conservative wing, was approved. It favors the restoration of the great body of the people to their political rights; but urges the disfranchisement of those more artful leaders. It was stated that the platform has already been submitted to and approved by the other wing of the party.

POLITICS IN TENNESSEE.

The Close of the Campaign—No Disturbance at the Polls Anticipated.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, July 31, 1867.

The closing speeches of the campaign are being made to-night. MAYNARD and other speakers are addressing the Radicals from Gov. BROWNLOW's house. The Conservatives are speaking at the Lamar House. The meetings of ETHERIDGE and MAYNARD for the past few days have been very exciting.

Col. WILLIAMS, MAYNARD's opponent, was assaulted at Jacksboro. He was struck in the back with a large stone and severely handled at Clinton yesterday. A serious affray was avoided by the prudence of a few men.

Every arrangement has been made for a quiet election to-morrow, and the indications are that everything will pass off peaceably. The negroes vote at a separate poll. Gov. BROWNLOW's instructions to the military are to keep away from the polls, but to be armed and near enough to give prompt assistance if called upon. The Mayor and Governor have coöperated to be prepared for every contingency.

The Governor has issued a circular to the Black Leagues, asking them to go to the polls quietly, and exercise their rights like men; but if assaulted, to defend themselves like men.

The deepest earnestness and feeling pervades both parties, and every registered voter will be brought out.

The Tennessee State Election—Precautions to Prevent Riot.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, July 31.

Arrangements for the preservation of peace to-morrow were completed to-day, by the appointment of three hundred special policemen and assigning them to duty. Col. DUNCAN will have command of the military, both militia and regulars. He was present at the installation of the special Police and made a short address, pledging his coöperation with them in the discharge of their duties. Apprehensions of riot are generally quieted, yet within the past three days many firearms have been sold.

TRIAL OF SURRATT.

Summing Up for the Defence—Argument of Mr. Merrick.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 31.

Mr. MERRICK, for the defence in the Surratt case, delivered a very violent speech, to-day, denouncing the Government officials connected with the trial of the assassins by military commission including President JOHNSON, who approved their findings, as murderers, proclaiming Mrs. SURRATT as an innocent woman, and instructing the jury that they were not only judges of the facts, but of the law, the Court to the contrary notwithstanding. He also assumed that even if SURRATT has been proved to be a conspirator, he is responsible only for the acts that he himself has committed. The attendance at the Court was very large, including many ladies, but it is evident that the character of the audience has been greatly improved by the revoking of the old passes, and the careful issue of the admission cards.

At the request of prominent Government officials, Judge PIERREPONT will include in his argument for the prosecution a complete history of the case, including the exact statements of prominent witnesses on both sides, in addition to his own deductions from their evidence.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 31.

The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding.

The attendance upon the part of spectators was much greater than it has been for some days past.

ARGUMENT FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Merrick proceeded to address the jury for the defence, and said the feelings with which he approached the discussion of this case were indescribable. As to the magnitude of the case, it was beyond what he had ever known, and its surroundings were painful beyond description. No wonder, then, that he approached it with feelings of the greatest awe and the deepest solemnity. The prisoner is in the hands of the jury, and his future destiny is committed to them. But there is something in this trial beyond the ordinary arraignment of the prisoner. I find arrayed against the prisoner the best talent and some high officers of the Government aiding a legal combination surrounded by spies and detectives; aided by the Treasury of this Government, and all arrayed as one man to urge the prisoner onward to the judgment. In discussing this case he would go into some of the motives that actuated the prosecution, and he would show that there has been a conspiracy here to commit a murder under the forms of law. Why is it that all these tremendous appliances and all this vast machinery are in this case? Why all this wonderful array of counsel here and elsewhere? They nominally represent the Government—but all this trial convinces me that there are two sets of counsel—one representing the Government in its assumed offended majesty, and the other representing officers of the United States seeking for their purposes the shedding of innocent blood. In a case of this kind all evidence that would shed light upon it should be given to the jury; but all through this trial all the technicalities of the law have been assumed by the counsel for the prosecution to exclude such testimony. He (Merrick) would not question the decision of the Court on the points which had been presented here in regard to evidence, but he would say that no opinion which had been given had changed his view that testimony which had been excluded should have been left in. The counsel for the prosecution, instead of representing the United States in favor of law and justice, have used every possible feeling and sentiment they could use to excite prejudice against the prisoner, and everything in detraction of him has been persistently urged. The District-Attorney in one breath congratulates the jury on the return of peace, and in the next tears open all the gaping wounds made by the war. Why did he speak of the murder of Union soldiers? Why call the prisoner beforehand a traitor and a murderer? Why ask the jury to decide this case according to the human prejudices engendered by the war? Peace has come, but all its consequences have not, and its consequences never will come if the United States before a jury continues to tear open the wounds made by the war! It will never be peace so long as internal strife is again and again stirred up. Mr. Carrington is mistaken, in talking of God as a God of vengeance and a God of wrath. He is as assuredly mistaken, as he is in saying "Peace is returned." God is a God of love and not of wrath. But I will seek to excite no prejudice. The jury are under oath to do a duty, and they must discard all prejudice, and stand forth as men with unclouded minds. What is John H. Surratt charged with? In the wide digression of counsel the jury have almost lost sight of the cause, and it is necessary to recur to it. The first count of the indictment charges Surratt with the murder of Abraham Lincoln. The second count charges him with assaulting Mr. Lincoln in connection with Booth. The third count unites the prisoner with Booth, Harold, Payne, and Mrs. Surratt, in the killing of Mr. Lincoln. Bear in mind one feature in the indictment. The third count specifies that persons named, and other persons unknown, did make an assault upon Mr. Lincoln. The jury must find whether what is said in the indictment is true. It is charged that the parties "then and there" made an assault. It puts them all in Washington, and the jury must find if they all were here. The charge in the third and fourth counts is that these parties murdered Mr. Lincoln "then and there." Are you not, then, trying Surratt for the murder of Mr. Lincoln? There is nothing else in the indictment, and the verdict must be guilty or not guilty, as indicted. The question is, did Surratt kill Mr. Lincoln? The prosecution want to try Surratt for being a spy—a member of the Southern Confederacy—anything and everything except the crime laid in the indictment. To conspire is one thing—to do the act is another. It is a crime to conspire, and it is another crime to commit the act for which a conspiracy may be formed. When Mr. Wilson made his opening address he spoke of the indictment as a simple indictment for murder, and it was not until the counsel for the prosecution found their original view thwarted that they commenced to try the prisoner for conspiracy. They brought witnesses to prove the murder, and we struck the witnesses as they came, and laid at their feet a mass of the most offensive corruption—and thread by thread we broke the strand with which they purposed to unite the prisoner with the body of the crime. Losing their case they had to resort to other measures. The United States should have magnanimously abandoned the case then. But there were others besides the United States standing by, and there were others who had dreams not so sweet as Sergeant Dye's. The gentlemen wanted the verdict of a jury to cover the shedding of innocent blood on a former occasion. It was not until the first case was not proven that these new doctrines of law sprang up. In their various twistings and turnings the prosecution have got this case in such a muddle that it is an insult to figure it before the jury. They have, themselves, shown Surratt's innocence, and have shown it to be a physical impossibility for Surratt to have got here. They felt the necessity of meeting this, and they now claim that his presence was not necessary here at the time of the murder, and the counsel dares the Judge to give other than such a decision as he desires, and holds up the fear of what the popular voice will do! The jury dare to do right! It was an insult to the Court to dare him with the popular voice! The Court is responsible alone to God, and at the Court-house door the popular voice ceases. The District-Attorney seemed to press the jury very hard that it was their duty to follow the instructions of the Court. Why did he press this so hard? Was he advised that the Court would not do right? The jury must give a true verdict according to the evidence and not the law. The District-Attorney knew that and only did he say differently. Did he not know better? The jury gives a verdict according to the evidence and not according to the instructions of the Court. When the jurors come to the judgment seat of God, will it be any excuse for them that they brought a verdict that resulted in bloodshed because the Judge so instructed them? The law is given you to lighten your pathway in the investigation, and is not mandatory upon you. Mr. Merrick cited from third Johnson's cases, page 365, to show that the jury were the judges of the law as well as the fact; and they must determine the crime as set forward in the indictment. It is the conscience of the jury, says Sir Matthew Hale, that must pronounce the prisoner guilty or not guilty. It is they, and not the Judge. Your conscience must be satisfied, and they must say to you, "Well done, good and faithful servants;" and to do that your verdict must be in accordance with your conscientious convictions. Mr. Merrick said he would now call attention to the proposition of law, and refer to some authorities. In the proposition submitted, Mr. Carrington did not go so far as his colleague. Even if it is proved that Surratt was in Washington City on the night of the murder, it is not enough; but they must prove that he was near the scene of the murder, or at such convenient distance as to render material aid in the commission of the act; whether Surratt was present aiding at the murder is for the prosecution to prove, but it is the rule of law that the jury must be satisfied of that fact. Mr. Merrick denied that each conspirator was liable in himself for what another conspirator does, or whatever is done by a co-conspirator; but it is not a substantial fact. With regard to Mr. Pierrepont's fourth proposition, submitted yesterday, Mr. Merrick said he heard it with amazement and pleasure—amazement that a lawyer of Mr. Pierrepont's ability should enunciate such a doctrine, and pleasure, because it was a dying struggle for a lost cause. The proposition referred to is that which claims that the crime is enhanced from the fact that the murdered man was President of the United States. This was in pursuance of a doctrine, said Mr. Merrick, now becoming too popular, that since the war certain officers are invested with imperial power. The President, he contended, was merely a citizen of the United States, and in killing him it was taking the life of a man, no more, and no less. No man looked with more horror upon this crime than he (Mr. Merrick.) Yet, in contemplation of the law, the killing was but the killing of an individual, and the charge is murder, and nothing but murder. But the gentleman says there are no accessories. There is but one crime in which there are no accessories, and that crime is treason, and in treason the defence is entitled to a list of the witnesses against him. It it was meant to call this treason, why was not the list of witnesses furnished? It is an attempt to trick the man out of his life by indicting him for murder and then trying him for treason. The sixth proposition sets forth that personal presence was not necessary, but that Surratt could perform his part in the conspiracy as well in Elmira as at Washington. Was Surratt at Elmira for the purpose of performing his part in the conspiracy? The prosecution did not show that he was in Elmira doing his part in the conspiracy, and when the defence attempted to prove why he was in Elmira, and what he was doing there, it was objected to and the objection sustained. Let us deal fairly by this young man, and though the reputation of Joseph H. Holt should not be vindicated by the verdict of a jury for his shedding of innocent blood, let us do justice still. The propositions of law of the counsel on the other side gave rise to the question as to who are principals and who are accessories, and also as to the grade of principals. The principals in the different degrees involve different degrees in crime, and a principal in one degree cannot be a principal in another degree. Mr. Merrick cited from Hale's Pleas of the Crown, 1st volume, page 438, and contended from this authority that he who strikes the blow is principal in the first degree, and he who stands by assisting is principal in the second degree. But if a crime is done, he who counsels, but is not present assisting, is an accessory. To support this position Mr. Merrick cited 1st Hale, page 615. In page 435 of the same book it is shown who are accessories. On page 616 it is shown that that which makes an accessory before the fact is command. The principles referred to, Mr. Merrick contended, laid at the very foundation of the English law, and he did not suppose that his Honor sat upon the bench to report these principles. Russell and Ryan's crown cases, page 25, were also cited from; also page 113 of the same book. On page 249 is a case in which several persons planned the utterance of a forged order, and the actual utterer alone was held as the principal. The same principle is decided in page 363, where it is held that persons not near enough to give aid are not principals in a crime. On page 421 it is decided that even going toward a place where a crime is being committed, but not being near enough to aid in the commission of the act, does not make a principal. What, then, becomes of the theory of the prosecution, that if Surratt started out to aid the murder, but did not reach here, that he is yet a principal in that murder? Is it another attempt to trick this poor boy out of his life, and to effect another judicial murder setting up some law other than the law of the land? But the gentleman says that there are precedents in England to show that it is treason to compass the death of a ruler. Has a crown ever pressed the brow of a President. In France it is treason to imagine the death of Louis Napoleon, but is it treason to imagine the death of Andrew Johnson? If it is, then instruct the Grand Jury to indict Thaddeus Stevens and all his companions for treason; but this is a free country, and it is the pride of our institutions that the President is the servant of the people. Would the Corps Legislatif dare to impeach Louis Napoleon, or even to appoint a committee of investigation? No, Sir. That is a privilege of free institutions, and not an imperial privilege. There is no authority in England or France that justifies the proposition of Mr. Pierrepont, or that can sustain it. Mr. Merrick cited the case in 9th Pickering, Commonwealth vs. Knapp, to show that to be a principal in the second degree a man must be present to aid in the consummation of the murder; it must be known to the principal that the man is in a particular spot, and that he is there by preconcert and appointment, and not there by accident. He must be in a position to render assistance in the particular case; to render encouragement, and that he was aiding and abetting in the perpetration of the murder. Mr. Carrington's proposition is that if Surratt was in the original conspiracy it is a presumption that he was engaged in the commission of the act; but such is not the law as laid down in 9th Pickering. If the prosecution had proven that Surratt was in the conspiracy, and that he was at the theatre on the night of the murder, then he admitted that the burden of proof would be upon the defence, but they must first clearly prove actual presence at the theatre. In Burr's case, Chief-Justice Marshall lays down the law to show that to be a felon a man must be present at the perpetration of the crime. In this case against Surratt, as an incentive to prejudice, there has been introdued that shocking scene at the house of Secretary Seward—but what had it all to do with this case? Payne started out to murder Mr. Seward, and Booth started out to murder the President, and the two could not be held guilty as principals in both murders. Such is not the law as laid down by Chief-Justice Marshall, for he holds in Burr's case that though Burr devised and conceived the conspiracy and was not on Blennerhassett Island, he was accessory and not a principal. Will the Judge of this Court dare to follow Chief-Justice Marshal, and is it to be supposed that the people will hold him responsible for following such a bright legal light? He (Mr. Merrick) wanted no new law, the old law was sufficient for him, and it should illumine the pathways of the present time.

At this point, 12:30, the Court took a recess for half an hour.

On the reassembling of the Court Mr. Merrick resumed his remarks, and said when the Court took a recess he was discussing the case of Burr, and he would now come to a decision of a later day, and one which Judge Fisher had decided in this very cause. When the counsel for the prosecution proposed to prove, by way of rebuttal, that Surratt was in New-York on the 15th of April, objection was made on the ground that the testimony was not in reply, but that they must prove a denial of what was set up by the defence, and it was part of their case in chief to prove Surratt's presence here. In that decision the Court said it was not necessary for the prosecution to prove that the prisoner was anywhere else than in Washington. There His Honor decided the motion of the defence in deciding that it was not necessary to prove Surratt elsewhere than in Washington, and therefore the question of presence has been determined; and in that opinion every principle is stated that the prosecution must show that Surratt was here, and not only here, but here participating in the murder. The indictment charges that Surratt was actually here, and that his own hand committed the murder. If the theory of the prosecution is right that Surratt could be a principal and could yet be in Elmira, the indictment should have so stated. In Burr's case the indictment charged that the treason was committed on Blennerhassett Island, and that Burr was the soul and body of that conspiracy. He was, therefore, a principal. But Chief-Justice Marshall, on page 350, says "the overt act was not shown except in the indictment, and, as Burr was not present, he could not be a principal." If the indictment had alleged where Burr was, and it had been shown that he was at the place charged in the indictment, then he could have been convicted of treason. But as it was charged that he was on Blennerhassett Island, and it was proven he was not there, he was acquitted. So in this case, as murder is charged, that is the only crime for which the accused can be tried. There is another principle of law to which he desired to call the attention of the Court, and that was in relation to the doubt that must be entertained to acquit a prisoner. The jury must be satisfied of guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. Suppose that ten jurors, after mature consideration of the evidence, believe the prisoner innocent—the other two will listen to the convictions of these ten. He would not have the two give up their convictions, but he would ask them to study those convictions with conscientious thought. With regard to this matter of a reasonable doubt, he would read from page 654 of Roscoe on Evidence: "Take the facts of a criminal case, and if these facts are inconsistent with any hypothesis of innocence the doubt must be given to the prisoner." In this case, if it is found that Surratt was in a conspiracy to abduct and that conspiracy failed, and afterward a conspiracy to murder, of which the prisoner was not a member, was formed, then the jury must acquit. His Honor, Judge Wylie, has decided "that a jury must be convinced beyond a reasonable and moral certainty. There must be nothing less than a conviction and a controling understanding filling the full measure of the conscience, asking to be left at peace." If these principles of law be the correct principles, the first inquiry is, "Was Surratt here on the 14th of April aiding and abetting the murder?" If he was in a conspiracy to murder, it must be admitted that he might have been here aiding; but if it is shown that he was not here, then it is shown that he was not in the conspiracy and did not do that which he was charged to do. The burden is upon the other side to show that Surratt was here, and being here was aiding and abetting the murder. How do they prove that? The first witness was Sergeant Dye.

Mr. Carrington here said that he had published a libel upon Dye by offering to show that he was indicted and held to bail for passing counterfeit money.

Mr. Merrick replied—That paper came here under the broad seal of the State of Pennsylvania, and if it was a libel. it was a libel published by Pennsylvania and not by him (Mr. Merrick.)

Mr. Merrick then said: Dye says that he sat in front of Ford's Theatre for half an hour on the 14th of April, and he heard a man call the time. When asked, with dramatic effect, by Mr. Pierrepont, if he saw the man afterward, he points to the prisoner and says, "I see him now." The testimony of Dye, Mr. Merrick contended, was contradicted by Mr. Ford and Mr. Gifford, for by sitting upon the platform he could not have seen Surratt as he says he saw him. Dye says he saw three men together, and he says one was the prisoner. Summoned before the Military Commission, Dye swears it was Booth that called the time, and he said another of the party was Spangler, and the other he (Dye) said was the smallest. When asked why he had so sworn at the Arsenal, he said "he only threw that in." He (Mr. Merrick) pitied the man as he stood before him. The calling of that time seemed to produce a deep impression on Mr. Dye. The defence has brought the very men who called the time. Mr. Pierrepont smiles, but he cannot get over the fact. Hess says he called the time. The prosecution bring in Mr. Hess and put him beside Surratt, and the jury may judge who best answered Dye's description, Hess or Surratt. He could not have been mistaken in taking Hess for Surratt. Dye has been dreaming too freely. That same calling of the time has sent one man to the Dry Tortugas, and now they would have the circumstance hang another man. Mr. Merrick then recited Dye's testimony in relation to his interview with Mrs. Surratt on the night of the murder. Two years passed; it was a dim, moonlight night; Mrs. Surratt's house fronted north, and was thrown in the shade, while the moon was traversing the southern hemisphere; the house was darkened; a lady puts her head out in the darkness, and yet Dye says he identifies her. Such a story is simply absurd. If it is not perjury, it is an image created in an overwrought mind. He has thought of this and dreamed of it until his mind has become perverted, and, like a frightened boy, he has conjured up visions which have haunted his mind and made him see images which had no being and no reality. As in boyhood, so in manhood, for the boy is father to the man.

At this point Mr. Riddle interrupted Mr. Merrick, and called attention to the fact that a Bar meeting had been called to take action relative to Mr. Morgan's death, and he asked that the Court now take a recess.

The Court then took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Lafayette College Commencement.

EASTON, Penn., Wednesday, July 31.

The Thirty-second commencement of Lafayette College took place to-day. The oration before the literary societies last night was delivered by Hon. J. MORRISON HARRIS, of Baltimore, of the class of 1837. The valedictory was spoken by R. H. SMITH. Rev. Dr. A. H. BLOOMBERG was elected Professor of Modern Languages. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon WM. STRONG, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. At the Alumni dinner ex-Gov. POLLOCK presided. President COSTELL announced that it had been determined to raise $200,000 additional for the endowment, and that THOMAS BEAVER and WM. ADAMSON had subscribed $10,000 each, and Mr. PARDEE $80,000 on condition that the whole be made up within the year.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Thirty-eighth Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 30.

The State Constitutional Convention reassembled this morning, Mr. FOLGER, President *pro tem.*, in the chair.

The use of the Assembly Chamber was granted to Rev. Dr. FISHER and others on the evening of the 8th of August, for the purpose of addressing a Committee relative to the adulteration and sale of intoxicating drinks.

Mr. LAPHAM introduced the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Canals have power to send for persons and papers, and to inquire into the cost of building enlarged locks out of the present structure; to inquire into the capacity of the present locks to do the business of the canals, and of the present prism of the canals to do the business with such enlarged locks. Adopted.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

The Convention resumed the consideration of the right of suffrage. The pending question was on Mr. BOWEN's amendment to Mr. PAIGE's amendment, offered yesterday, that every person elected to office shall take an oath that he has not given, or promised to give any money or valuable thing for any vote, or the withholding of any vote at the election at which he was chosen. The amendment was lost.

Mr. BURRILL moved, as a substitute for Mr. PAIGE's amendment, that the officer elected shall swear that he has not knowingly or intentionally violated the second section of this article, or any law passed in pursuance thereof; and any person who shall refuse to take such oath shall forfeit his office. Adopted.

Mr. E. BROOKS thought sufficient time had been occupied in the consideration of this question, and with the view of saving time, he would offer the following:

That the report now under consideration, with all the provisions lying upon the table relating to the same, be submitted to the Select Committee appointed on the 27th July, with instructions to report to the Convention, in principle and substance, article 2, section 1, of the Constitution of 1846, with the following amendments:

No property qualifications for the right of suffrage or for eligibility to office shall ever be required. No person authorized to vote under the existing Constitution shall be disfranchised; nor shall the right of suffrage be abridged or extended: *Provided*, however, that laws shall be passed by the first Legislature assembled after the adoption of the Constitution, excluding from the right to vote all persons who may pay or receive money or any other thing of value, or promise any consideration, place or office, with the plea of securing or preventing the election of any candidate for any Federal or State office, or who may be engaged in buying or selling votes, or in the prostituting of the purity of the ballot, or the freedom of elections.

Mr. MERRILL moved, as a substitute, the following:

The article as amended and adopted by the Convention shall be referred to the Special Committee on Revision at the end of this days' session, with instructions to report in accordance with the terms of the resolution creating said Committee.

Mr. SHERMAN moved that the articles under consideration, with the motions lying on the table relating thereto, be referred to the Committee on Revision, with instructions to report the article to the Convention revised as to language, but with no change in the substantial provisions. Mr. MERRILL accepted the amendment.

Mr. RAMSEY moved to amend that the Convention shall complete the consideration of the suffrage question at 2 o'clock to-day, and the subject then to be referred to the Committee on Revision. Mr. MERRILL accepted the amendment.

After debate Mr. E. BROOKS said he had offered his proposition with a view to facilitate the business of the Convention, but as it had failed to accomplish that end he would withdraw it.

Mr. FULLER called up the motion to reconsider the vote by which the following clause was adopted: "All challenges shall be determined upon the oath of the person challenged." Carried by a vote of 97 to 51.

Mr. EVARTS moved to amend that all challenges at the polls, except of conviction for crime and for omission to register, shall be determined upon the oath of the person challenged. Lost by a vote of 40 to 73.

Mr. VAN CAMPEN called up the motion to reconsider the clause providing that no student shall gain or lose a residence while in attendance upon any seminary of learning. Lost, 56 to 70.

Mr. VEEDER called up the motion to reconsider the vote of yesterday on the motion of Mr. DALEY, providing that no man shall vote unless he shall be registered six days before the election, and that the Legislature shall pass laws to carry this proposition into effect.

Mr. GREELEY understood the object of the motion to include a clause whereby voters unavoidably absent at the time of closing the registry may be allowed to cast their ballots.

The motion to reconsider was lost, 50 to 74.

Mr. SHERMAN moved that the article on suffrage now under consideration be referred to the Committee on Revision, with power to correct any inconsistencies, but not to change any substantial provision adopted by the Convention.

Mr. E. BROOKS moved to amend by substituting the proposition offered by him this morning, and afterward withdrawn.

Mr. CONGER moved to amend that said Committee be instructed to amend the last clause of section four, so as to prevent the defeasance of votes in the failure to make a proper registration, or in the event of the destruction before it is finished; and add to section six the last clause of article twelve of the Constitution of 1846. Lost.

Mr. SHERMAN's resolution was then adopted.

The following is the article on suffrage, as agreed upon by the Convention, and referred to the Committee on Revision:

SECTION 1. Every male citizen of the age of 21 years, who shall have been for ten days a citizen and an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding an election, and for the last four months a resident of the county where he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to a vote at such election, in the district of which he shall be at the time a resident, and not elsewhere, for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elective by the people, and upon all questions which may be submitted to the vote of the people of the State at large. But such citizen shall have been for thirty days next preceding the election a resident of the town or ward, and for ten days of the election district in which he offers his vote.

SEC. 2. No person who shall receive, expect or offer to receive pay, or offer or promise to pay, contribute or offer, or promise to contribute to another, to be paid or used, any money or other valuable thing, or make any promise to influence or as a compensation or reward for a vote to be given or to be withheld at an election, shall vote at such election, and upon challenge for such cause, the person so challenged shall, before the inspectors and other officers authorized for that purpose shall receive his vote, swear or affirm before such inspectors or other officers that he has not received, has not offered, and does not expect to receive, has not paid nor offered, or promised to pay, contribute nor offered or promised to contribute to another to be paid, or used any money or other valuable thing, nor made any promise to influence or as a compensation or reward for a vote to be given or to be withheld at such election. The Legislature, at the session thereof next after the adoption of this Constitution, shall, and from time to time thereafter may, enact laws excluding from the right of suffrage all persons convicted of bribery or any infamous crime, and for depriving every person who shall make or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election of the right to vote at such election.

SEC. 3. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of this State, or of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this State, the United States or the high seas, nor while a student of any seminary of learning, nor while kept in any almshouse or other asylum at the public expense, nor while confined in any public prison; and the Legislature shall prescribe the manner in which electors absent from their homes in time of war in the actual military or naval service of the State or the United States may vote, and shall provide for the canvass and return of their votes.

SEC. 4. Laws shall be made for ascertaining by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established. The Legislature shall provide for a registry of all citizens entitled to the right of suffrage in each election district, to be completed at least six days before any election, other than town elections. No person shall vote at any such election who shall not have been registered according to law.

SEC. 5. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot, except for such town officers as may by law be directed to be otherwise chosen.

SEC. 6. Members of the Legislature and all officers, executive and judicial, except such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear or affirm as the case may be, that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New-York, that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of —— according to the best of my ability, and that I have not knowingly or intentionally violated the second section of this article, or any law passed in pursuance thereof," and any person who shall refuse to take such oath shall forfeit his office.

The Convention took a recess until 4 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 4 o'clock.

MEMORIALS.

By Mr. MERRITT—Against donations to sectarian institutions.

By Mr. HINCHMAN—On the same subject.

By Mr. GERRY—Relative to intoxicating liquors.

By Mr. CONGER—Against donations to sectarian institutions.

By Mr. ARMSTRONG—On the same subject.

By Mr. FLAGLER—On the same subject.

By Mr. BARTO—On the same subject.

By Mr. BARNARD—For a prohibitory liquor law.

By Mr. M. H. LAWRENCE—Against donations to sectarian institutions.

By Mr. FOWLER—For equal suffrage to women.

By Mr. FERRY—Against donations to sectarian institutions.

By Mr. FULLER—On the same subject.

By Mr. BOCKFORD—On the same subject.

By Mr. BOWEN—On the same subject.

By Mr. FOWLER—For the appointment of a Superintendent of Public Instructions by the Regents of the University.

By Mr. FOWLER—Against donations to sectarian institutions.

By Mr. HOUSTON—On the same subject.

By Mr. STRATTON—On the same subject.

By Mr. STRATTON—Of thirty-five persons, for prohibitory liquor law.

By Mr. STRATTON—Against property qualifications.

By Mr. HITCHCOCK—For the prohibitory liquor law.

By Mr. COCHRAN—Against donations to sectarian institutions.

By Mr. L. W. RUSSELL—On the same subject.

By Mr. COOK—On the same subject.

By Mr. VAN COTTON—On the same subject.

By Mr. SMITH—On the same subject.

By Mr. PRINDLE—For the prohibitory liquor law.

By Mr. HUNTINGTON—Against dontions to sectarian institutions.

By Mr. TAPPAN—On the same subject.

By Mr. LOWRY—Relative to compensation for private property taken for public uses.

By Mr. YOUNG—Against usury.

By Mr. RUMSEY—Against donations to sectarian institutions.

By Mr. SPENCER—On the same subject.

By Mr. M. J. TOWNSEND—On the same subject.

By Mr. FOLGER—On the same subject.

By Mr. FOLGER—For the appointment of Judges by the Governor.

By Mr. HUTCHENS—Against donations for sectarian purposes; also, for the maintenance of the free school system, and for the prohibitory liquor law.

By Mr. HATCH—Against sectarian donations.

By Mr. GRAVES—For a prohibitory liquor law.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Chair presented a communication from the Superintendent of Public Instruction, in answer to a resolution for information.

REPORTS.

Mr. HARRIS, from the Committee on Cities, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller of the City of New York be, and is hereby instructed to make a full report to the Convention of the net sums annually received from the several sources herein enumerated, and applied through the sinking fund for the redemption of the City debt, or to the payment of interest on the City debt during the years from 1847 to 1866, inclusive; and a statement showing the expenses incurred in each of said years in granting such licenses, collecting such fees, and in legal efforts to enforce payment or collect penalties for non-compliance to law or ordinance in each of such cases; whether such expenses were allowed by the Mayor and Common Council of the City, or by the Board of Supervisors of the county named:

First: For license to pawn-brokers, and to dealers in second-hand furniture, metals or clothes.

Second: For licenses for hackney-coaches and drivers.

Third: For fees of market privileges and market rents.

Fourth: For mayoralty fees.

Fifth: For fines and penalties.

Sixth: For fees, and fines collected by Clerks and Courts.

Seventh: For tavern, and excise licenses.

Adopted.

MOTION.

Mr. LAPHAM called up a motion to reconsider the vote by which the previous question was excluded from the rules. Carried.

Mr. GERRY moved the following substitute for the previous question:

"The Convention may at any time by a vote of a majority of all its members present and voting, limit the time which its members shall respectively occupy in the discussion of any motion or resolution; and the resolution to limit the time of debate shall be deemed a privileged motion, and shall be decided without amendment or debate.

After a lengthy debate, Mr. WEED moved to amend, as follows: But such previous question shall not apply to the discussion of any article or section of the proposed Constitution. Lost.

Mr. WEED then moved to further amend: That when the previous question is ordered, it shall only apply to the article or section under consideration, and not to the whole subject under discussion. Lost —51 to 59.

Mr. GERRY's amendment was lost.

Mr. GERRY moved to further amend: That the previous question can only be ordered except upon a two-thirds vote of those present and voting. Lost.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the previous question, and it was carried—81 to 42.

Mr. LAPHAM moved to reconsider. Tabled.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. MERRITT moved: That the rules limiting debate, as applicable to the report of the Committee on Suffrage, apply to the consideration of the report of the Committee on the Organization of the Legislature. Adopted.

By Mr. HATCH—That the Auditor of the Canal Department report to this Convention:

1. The cost of the original construction of the Champlain Canal, and all improvements thereof, with legal interest thereon.

2. The cost of collection, superintendence and repairs thereof, with interest.

3. The tolls received, with interest thereon.

4. What difference will be made in the result of the operations of the Erie and Champlain Canals, as reported to this Convention, by separating therefrom the operations of the Champlain Canal, when determined as above.

Laid on the table under the rule.

Mr. BARTO offered the following:

Whereas, The act of the Legislature passed at the session of 1856, creating the office of School Commissioner in the several counties and School Commissioner districts in this State, as amended by acts passed in 1864 and 1867, provide that the annual salaries of such School Commissioners be paid by the State from the income of the United States deposit fund, thereby diverting from the school fund the sum of about $90,000 annually; therefore,

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Education to inquire into the propriety of such diversion, and whether the salaries of these officers, whose duties are almost exclusively local, should be paid by county tax instead of from the State Treasury.

Resolved, That it be referred to the same Committee to inquire into the propriety of abolishing the office of School Commissioner, and that the former system of town supervision be restored in its place.

Adopted.

Mr. SCHOONMAKER moved that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from the further consideration of so much of the report of the Committee on the Legislature as relates to the Senate, the number and apportionment of Senators, and the organizations of Senatorial Districts; and that part of the report be referred back to the Standing Committee on the Legislature, with instructions to revise the apportionment of Senators, and the organizations of Senatorial Districts, and to equalize as nearly as may be the ratio of Senatorial representation, and also equalize as near as may be the Senatorial Districts in regard to population. Tabled.

Mr. OPDYKE moved that the Committee on Official Corruption be authorized to send for persons and papers. Laid over.

Mr. KETCHUM moved that the Committee on Revision, to whom was referred the subject of suffrage, be instructed to report section 4 with the following amendmant: In the fifth line strike out the word "to" and insert as follows: "which in cities and incorporated villages shall" so that it will read, "The Legislature shall provide for a registry of all citizens entitled to the right of suffrage in each election district, which in cities and incorporated villages shall be completed at least six days before every election, except town elections. Laid on the table.

Mr. GRAVES moved that the Committee on Adulteration and sale of intoxicating liquors, be authorized to send for persons and papers to enable them to fully discharge the duty devolving upon them as such.

Mr. VEEDER moved to amend by adding after the word "persons" the words "and samples."

Adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Republican Mass Meeting at Charleston—The Columbia Convention Indorsed—A Magistrate Removed by Gen. Sickles.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, July 31.

A large Republican mass meeting was held here last night, the freedmen largely preponderating. Dr. MACKEY, Collector of the Customs, presided. Among the Vice-Presidents were F. A. SAWYER, Collector of Internal Revenue; District-Attorney CORBIN, and several colored citizens.

A motion to add the name of United States Marshal EPING to the list of Vice-Presidents was voted down by an overwhelming majority. After several speeches, resolutions were unanimously adopted expressing their unalterable purpose to carry out in good faith, and without reservation, the Congressional measures looking to restoration; indorsing the platform of the recent Republican Convention in Columbia, and declaring the maintenance of that platform, without qualification, the only evidence in any candidate for public favor of devotion to the great party through whose exertions alone the South can look for restoration.

Gen. SICKLES has dismissed Magistrate ZEALLY, of Columbia, from office, for releasing on insufficient bail, without due regard for the public peace or the gravity of the offence committed, RADCLIFFE and DAILY, the two men arrested there charged with assaulting and beating J. G. THOMPSON, a Northern correspondent, and W. J. ARMSTRONG, of Washington. The military have arrested the accused parties.

Commencement of Williams College.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Wednesday, July 31.

The annual commencement of Williams College took place to-day, at which a class of forty-nine students graduated, and the following honorary degrees were conferred: LL. D.—RICHARD H. DANA, of Cambridge, Mass.; Senator EDWIN D. MORGAN, of New-York, and JOHN B. DICKSON, of Kelso, Scotland. D. D.—Rev. ADDISON BALLARD, of Detroit, Michigan, and THOMAS R. SMITH, of Newport, Secretary of the American Bible Society.

A Challenge for a Rowing Match Accepted.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Wednesday, July 31.

The challenge of the Ward Brothers to the St. John, N. B., crew to row a five or six mile race on the Connecticut River at this city, for one thousand dollars in gold and the championship of the world, has been accepted, and the preliminaries will be arranged in Boston to-morrow.

Steinway & Sons' Triumph.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

STEINWAY & SONS

beg to announce *most positively* that they have been awarded

THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL

FOR AMERICAN PIANOS.

This medal being *distinctly classified first in order of merit and placed at the head of the list of all Exhibitors, by the*

SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.

This final verdict of *the only tribunal* determining the rank of the awards at the Exposition, places

THE STEINWAY PIANOS

At the head and above all others, in all styles exhibited.

In addition to the above, the great "Société des Beaux Arts," of Paris, (the French National Society of Fine Arts, and the acknowledged highest musical authority in Europe,) has, after a careful examination and comparison of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to

STEINWAY & SONS

THEIR GRAND TESTIMONIAL MEDAL

"For greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos."

Warerooms, first floor of Steinway Hall, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

American (Waltham) Watches.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.—*Advertisement.*

American Watches at Factory Prices.

T. B. BYNNER & CO., No. 189 Broadway and No. 157 Fulton-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

See Fall of Fort Sumter

In this day's issue, under the head of New Publications.—*Advertisement.*

Chickering & Sons'

AMERICAN PIANOS TRIUMPHANT

at the

EXPOSITION OF ALL NATIONS.

In addition to

THE GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR,

the Emperor NAPOLEON, in

person, accompanied the presentation with

the decoration of

THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,

thereby conferring to the

CHICKERING MEDAL

the only distinction over the four other medals awarded for Piano-fortes, all of which were exactly alike and of equal value, and thereby confirming the unanimous award of the

THREE JURIES AND THE IMPERIAL COMMISSION

placing the CHICKERING PIANO at the

HEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

Warerooms

No. 652 Broadway, New-York.

Advertisement.]

Official.

OFFICE OF THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY, }
NO. 699 BROADWAY, N. Y., July 17, 1867. }

PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.

Advices received by mail enable us to announce positively that the only gold medal for American sewing-machines was awarded to ELIAS HOWE, Jr., as the manufacturer of the best sewing-machine that was exhibited. There were eighty-two different machines in competition for the prize, and Mr Howe received the additional award of the Cross of the Legion of Honor, as manufacturer and inventor. The exact wording of the award is as follows:

HOWE MACHINE.	WHEELER & WILSON.
"Coöperateur ELIAS HOWE, Jr., promoteur de la machine à coudre. *Medaille d'or.*	"Wheeler & Wilson, pour la machine à boutonnière. *Medaille d'or.*

The official list of those who were made Knights of the Legion of Honor, as published in the Paris papers, reads thus: "Mons. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., *abricant de machines à coudre, exposant*;" which, translated into English, reads: "Mr. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., maker of sewing-machines, exhibiting."

From this it will be seen that the medal awarded to Wheeler & Wilson was for a "button-hole machine," and not for the sewing-machine.

Silver-Plated Goods.

ICE PITCHERS, SPOONS, FORKS, and Table-ware o every description, from the celebrated Manufactories of the

MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY, & ROGERS, SMITH & CO.

G. COLLAMORE & CO.,

Importers of Fine China and Glass,

No. 731 Broadway, (one door above Waverley-place,)

New-York.

Fractional Currency of all Denominations, in packages of $10 each, may be had in exchange for greenbacks by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Mosquito Nets.—With or without patent Portable Canopies. G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia—No Cure no Pay.—Dr. FITLER'S Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy. Certificates 13,256 Philadelphia. Cures warranted—permanent cure. Agents, DEMAS BARNES, No. 21 Park-row; HELMBOLD, No. 594 Broadway; KITCHEN, No. 1,273 Broadway; also, druggists.

A Superior Stock of Ladies' and Gent's BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS is to be found at C. C. RICHMOND'S, No. 573 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. N. B.—Particular attention given to custom work in all its branches.

Terrific Onslaught.—Now Comes the season for those huge black swarms of flies that so torment man and beast. Don't endure it. Buy DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER and exterminate them. Price six cents.

Pyle's Saleratus and Cream Tartar—Pure articles, always full weight, and reliable in every way. Sold by grocers generally.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair—BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS, the best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Christadoro's Hair-Dye is Universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES.

No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report, at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines.—First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-MACHINE and Button-Hole Machine, 625 B'way.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

MANNING—KETCHUM.—In the Reformed Dutch Church, University-place, on Wednesday, July 31, by Rev. Robert S. Manning, of Hamilton-square, N. J., Rev. JOHN H. MANNING, D. D., of Brooklyn, to ELIZABETH, daughter of Horace E. Ketchum, Esq., of Glen Cove, L. I.

ROBERTSON—CORNISH.—On Saturday, June 8, at the Parish Church, Charlton Kings, England, by Rev. J. F. S. Gabb, GILBERT A. ROBERTSON, of New-York, to REBECCA E., only child of Capt. George B. Cornish, of Langton Villa, Charlton Kings, late of New-York.

DIED.

BECKWITH.—On Tuesday, July 30, after a brief illness, HENRY BECKWITH, aged 25 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, Bedford-av., near Park-av., Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 2, at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BRIGGS.—On Tuesday morning, July 30, HARRIET E., daughter of Daniel D. and Sarah Ann Briggs, aged 25 years.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 41 Tompkins-place, South Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 2, at 1½ o'clock.

BRYANT.—On Tuesday evening, July 30, DANIEL BROUGHAM, youngest son of Daniel and Ellen Bryant.

Funeral will take place on Friday morning at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 109th-st., on Bloomingdale Road. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Boston, Philadelphia and St. Louis papers please copy.

DURYEE.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 31, ELIZA P. DURYEE, wife of Joseph W. Duryee, in the 43d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Madison-av. and 42d-st., on Saturday, Aug. 3, at 2 P. M.

HEDDEN.—On Tuesday, July 30, GEORGIANNA H., wife of Capt. Henry Hedden, of the Metropolitan Police, and daughter of Elkannah S. Hawkins, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Pyramid Lodge No. 490, and Copestone Lodge No. 641, F. & A. M., and the Police Department, are invited to attend the funeral from the 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, between 7th and 8th avs., this (Thursday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

PURDY.—On Wednesday, July 31, CATHERINE C., widow of the late Alexander H. Purdy, aged 47 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 90 Avenue D, on Saturday morning at 9½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Rye for interment in the 11:30 train, New-Haven Railroad.

PLUMMER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 31, ALICE, infant daughter of Jerome S. and Anna C. Plummer, aged 2 months and 10 days.

Funeral will take place from their residence, Pacific-st., between Nostrand and New-York avs., on Friday, Aug. 2, at 3 P. M.

ROBINSON.—At Scarborough, Westchester County, on Tuesday, July 30, GRACE R. ROBINSON, in the 67th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 276 West 11th-st., on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment.

SMITH.—At Harlem, on Tuesday, July 30, CARRIE, infant daughter of Dr. T. Franklin and Emma L. Smith, aged 10 months.

The relatives and friends are affectionately invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, 128th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., this (Thursday) afternoon at 1 o'clock.

SPICER.—On Wednesday morning, July 31, at 9 o'clock, after a short but painful illness, borne by her with Christian fortitude and resignation, ELLEN SPICER, aged 68 years, the beloved wife of Francis Spicer.

Her funeral will take place on Friday morning, Aug. 2, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her son, No. 18 3d-st. Funeral at St. Mark's Church, corner of Stuyvesant-square and 2d-av. The friends and acquaintances of the family and of her son, Wm. H. Mansfield, son-in-law, John Murtland, and grandsons, William F. and John Mansfield, are invited to attend without further notice.

The eye whose look was friendship's voice,
The hand whose pressure made me thrill,
The smile which made my heart rejoice,
Shall live though that sad heart is still.

SEDGWICK.—Yesterday morning, at the residence of William Minot, Jr., at Woodbourne, in West Roxbury, near Boston, CATHARINE MARIA SEDGWICK, daughter and only surviving child of the late Hon. Theodore Sedgwick, in her 78th year.

The funeral will be at Stockbridge, Mass., on Friday afternoon next.

WEEKS.—At Glen Cove, L. I., on Sunday, July 28, DORA J., infant daughter of Jacob M. and Henrietta W. Weeks, aged 6 months and 15 days.

OFFICIAL—[No. 164.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, Harlem River, aged about forty years, stout built, dark hair. Dressed as follows: No hat, cloth coat and vest, boots. Found on the person the following articles: A paper to pass Michael Clarke. Been in the water about one month. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 165.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 14 East River, aged about thirty years. Dressed as follows: Pants, marked No. 3 Workhouse, Blackwell's Island. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD COMPANY.

THEIR FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
AS AN INVESTMENT.

The rapid progress of the Union Pacific Railroad, now building west from Omaha, Nebraska, and forming, with its western connections, an unbroken line across the continent, attracts attention to the value of the First Mortgage Bonds which the Company now offer to the public. The first question asked by prudent investors is, "Are these bonds secure?" Next, "Are they a profitable investment?" To reply in brief:

1st. The early completion of the whole great line to the Pacific is as certain as any future business event can be. The Government grant of over twenty million acres of land and fifty million dollars in its own bonds practically guarantees it. One-fourth of the work is already done, and the track continues to be laid at the rate of two miles a day.

2d. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds are issued upon what promises to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the country. For many years it must be the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific; and being without competition, it can maintain remunerative rates.

3d. 376 miles of this road are finished, and fully equipped with depots, locomotives, cars, &c., and two trains are daily running each way. The materials for the remaining 141 miles to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains are on hand, and it is under contract to be done in September.

4th. The net earnings of the sections already finished are *several times greater* than the gold interest upon the First Mortgage Bonds upon such sections, and if not another mile of the road were built, the part already completed would not only pay interest and expenses, but be profitable to the Company.

5th. The Union Pacific Railroad Bonds can be issued only as the road progresses, and therefore can never be in the market unless they represent a *bona fide* property.

6th. Their amount is strictly limited by law to a sum equal to what is granted by the U. S. Government, and for which it takes a *second* lien as its security. This amount upon the first 517 miles west from Omaha is only $16,000 per mile.

7th. The fact that the U. S. Government considers a second lien upon the road a good investment, and that some of the shrewdest railroad builders of the country have already paid in five million dollars upon the stock, (which is to them a third lien,) may well inspire confidence in a first lien.

8th. Although it is not claimed that there can be any better securities than Governments, there are parties who consider a first mortgage upon such a property as this the very best security in the world, and who sell their Governments to reinvest in these bonds—thus securing a greater interest.

9th. As the Union Pacific Railroad bonds are offered for the present at 90 cents on the dollar and accrued interest, they are the cheapest security in the market, being 15 per cent. less than United States stocks.

10th. At the current rate of premium on gold, they pay

OVER NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

The daily subscriptions are already large, and they will continue to be received in New-York by the

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau-st.,
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall-st.,
HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.,
HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO., Bankers, 69 Broadway,

and by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on application. Subscribers will select their own agents in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

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DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.

ONE BOTTLE WILL CURE.

Every traveler, by land or water, should have a bottle of it.

Every family, in sickness or in health, should have a bottle of it.

It will cure simple Summer Complaint.
It will cure Diarrhœa.
It will cure Dysentery.
It will cure Griping of the Bowels.
It will cure Cholera Morbus.
It will restore the tone of the bowels when reduced with a looseness of any kind.

Full directions are given with each bottle how to manage all diseases occasioned by a looseness of the bowels. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price $1. For sale by Demas, Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row, F. C. Wells & Co., No. 195 Fulton-st., and C. N. Crittenton, No. 38 6th-av., New-York.

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UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
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WHAT MORE PLEASING SIGHT TO a thrifty housewife than a basketfull of snow-white clothes fresh from the wash? and what is more discouraging than to see the clothes of a rusty yellow, streaked with blue?

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With Table, Stand and Treadle, $10 to $15 additional.
EVERY MACHINE IS WARRANTED.
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NOTICE TO RAILROAD MEN.

The LOUGHRIDGE CAR BRAKE COMPANY having perfected their PATENT STEAM BRAKE will give an exhibition and trial of it on THURSDAY, AUG. 1, on the CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. The train will start at 1 o'clock precisely from the foot of Liberty-st. All person connected with and interested in Railroads are invited to be present.

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A *perfect disinfectant* and valuable for laundry purposes, washing quicker than ordinary soap, and bleaching clothing perfectly white, without injuring the fabric. Manufactured solely by JAS. BUCHAN & CO., No. 190 Elizabeth-st.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer DEUTSCHLAND, will close at this office on THURSDAY, Aug. 1, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:15 A.M.; Stations C and D, 7:55 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:40 A. M.; Station G, 7:35 A. M.; Station O, 8 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, P. M.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases Cheap! Durable! Instantaneous. Agency, No. 1 Dey-st

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CHRONIC CATARRH IN ITS WORST STAGE,

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,

DISEASES OF THE HEART,

LUNGS AND LIVER,

PHTHISIS OR WASTING AWAY.

CROSS EYES STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

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Corner of 28th-st.

HILL, THE INIMITABLE, HAS RESUMED hair cutting. Styles in every conceivable variation. Advice given as to the best manner of wearing the hair and whiskers. Studio No. 95 Duane-st. Hair dye, 50 cents, black or brown; best in use. Sold by all druggists.

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MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT.
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WILL PUBLISH AUGUST 1,
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UNABRIDGED AMERICAN EDITION
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DR. WILLIAM SMITH'S
DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE.
REVISED AND EDITED BY
PROF. H. B. HACKETT, D.D.,
With the coöperation of
MR. EZRA ABBOT, A.M.,
Assistant Librarian of Harvard University.

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FREE TRADE ILLUSTRATED.

G. P. PUTNAM & SON. No. 661 Broadway, publish on THURSDAY

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A NEW MAGAZINE.

*** Nos. I. and II. (August and September) ready this morning.

CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN have the honor to announce a new Illustrated Magazine to be published under the title of

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The object of this Magazine is to present for family reading the largest and best amount of interesting literary matter, copiously illustrated, that can possibly be afforded at the price asked for it from the public. The proof of the integrity of the purpose of the publishers can be tested by an examination of the contents of the Magazine. At the present time when there are so many candidates for the favor of the public, we feel that it would be wisest to content ourselves with the assertion that we desire to make CASSELL'S MAGAZINE the most popular and favorite periodical of the day, and that our best efforts will be devoted to the object of making it deserve such popular favor.

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*** The trade supplied by the American News Company.

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THE FALL OF FORT SUMTER;
OR,
LOVE AND WAR IN 1860 AND '61.

Perhaps it had been better to call this book the "Sights in Washington at the Beginning of the Great Rebellion, by the Private Secretary to ——," &c.; or yet more humorously it might have been, "The Courtship of the old Judge Francis Underhill," or "The Mistress of London Heights, the Belle of the Capitol, and her Desperate Adventures." Some persons would think it still more attractive to have called it "Professor Jackson and Mrs. Lucy Tobiatha Stimkins, the Strong-Minder." Yet, no matter; it is a historical novel, humorous beyond all modern invention, a truthful picture of the period, an uplifting of the vail where slept the embryo of the Great Rebellion.

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TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
THE AUGUST NUMBER OF
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE,
WILL BE READY THIS DAY AT 10 A. M.
CONTENTS OF THE AUGUST GUIDE:

I. IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS in reference to Checking Baggage, Purchasing Tickets, Railway Maps, Time-Tables, &c., &c.

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CAN'T GO TO THE COUNTRY?
Well, go read "THE FALL OF FORT SUMTER."

POLITICAL.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A Special meeting of the Executive Committee will be held at No. 435 4th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 1, 1867.

A. J. DITTENHOEFER, Chairman.

CHAS. H. HALL, }
A. J. PLUMB } Secretaries.

FINANCIAL.

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UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1867.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES falling due Aug. 15, 1867, will now be received at this office for examination.

Assort the notes, each denomination separately, and list them on the schedules furnished by this office. Schedules may be had upon application to the Conversion Department.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris,
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Well, go read "THE FALL OF FORT SUMTER."

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF the ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, of the City of New-York, on July 1, 1867:

ASSETS.

U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881 (cash value)	$120,000 00
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds, cash value)	310,600 00
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds, of 1868, (cash value)	2,700 00
U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes	143,000 00
County and City Bonds, (cash value)	6,035 00
New-York State Bounty Loan, 7 per cent., (cash value)	27,100 00
Loaned on U. S. Stocks, (cash value)	200,000 00
Loaned on State and City Securities, (cash value)	49,000 00
Loaned on Bond and Mortgage, (cash value)	621,000 00
Cash on hand	226,043 83
Real Estate (cash value)	50,000 00
Total	$1,755,478 83

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors	$1,607,949 71	
Interest placed to the credit of depositors July 1, 1867	40,367 57	1,648,317 28
Surplus		$107,161 55

HARRISON HALL, President.
J. B. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
CHATHAM SQUARE, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

N. B.—Six per cent. Interest allowed on deposits from $1 to $5,000.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE KIP AND BUELL GOLD MINING AND TUNNELING COMPANY, OF COLORADO.—GENTLEMEN: At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held July 9, 1867, it was resolved that in order to comply with the rules and regulations of the New-York Mining Board, a Register be appointed to countersign all stock certificates, and that by publication in two or more newspapers, as well as by circular, the stockholders be apprised of the action of the Board, and earnestly requested to forward to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, No. 5½ Pine-st., the respective certificates of stock that the same may be registered and countersigned. By order of the Board.

SILAS P. WOOD, Secretary.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
HUNTSVILLE, Ala., July 17, 1867.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF COUPONS of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds.

The holders of past due Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, are notified that the same will be paid upon presentation by Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., are also the duly authorized transfer agents of the stock of the Company.

SAML. TATE, President.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 WILLIAM-ST., ROOM NO. 9.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at their office in New-York on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books will be closed on the 3d day of August and reopened on the 20th of said month. By order of the Directors.

CHAS. P. GILPIN, Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
No. 336 BROADWAY, July 19, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to charter, that the fourth installment of Ten Dollars on each share of stock in the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY is due on the 1st day of August next.

Subscribers will please call at the office of the Company and pay their installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment, in order that this payment may be receipted thereon.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

WE OFFER FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS—Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, 30 years to run.

Also, Union Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due 1896, interest 6 per cent. in coin.

Government Securities, of all issues, bought or exchanged for the above-named bonds at full market rates.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1867.

STOCKHOLDERS IN THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY who favor such a change in the administration as may secure to the owners of the property some regular income out of its very large present and prospective earnings, are requested to send their proxies to any one of the undersigned.

WORK, DAVIS & BARTON,
D. P. MORGAN,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL.

THE WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, of North Carolina, has placed to the credit of its third preferred first mortgage bondholders, at Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co.'s, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, the interest due August 1, 1867, less Government tax. Holders of coupons will please call and collect.

HENRY M. DRANE,
JULY 29, 1867. President.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., July 26, 1867.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1 ON the First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railway Company, guaranteed by the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., less Government tax.

B. E. SMITH, President.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD,
CHILLICOTHE, July 27, 1867.

THE COUPONS ON THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds, due Aug. 1, will be paid on presentation at the American National Bank, New-York, or at the office of Messrs. Robert Garrett & Sons, Baltimore, Md.

SAMUEL B. KEYO, Financial Agent.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED MUNICIPAL BONDS.—City of Quincy bonds converted into above bonds, on which the state of Illinois pays and is now paying interest, at State Agency, New-York, the same is on State debt, through KIDD, PIERCE & CO., No. 9 Broad-st.—NEW-YORK, July 15, 1867.

BONDS OF TOWNS, CITIES AND COUNTIES of Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois bought. CHAS. SCHLEY, care Horton & Dotger, No. 24 Broad-st., New-York.

FARM MORTGAGES AND BONDS OF towns and counties of Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and all Western securities bought and sold by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, July 31, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	110	110½	Aug. 7.30	107⅝	107¾
Coupon, 1881	110¼	110⅜	June 7.30	107⅝	107¾
5-20 Regist'd '62	108½	109	July 7.30	107⅝	107¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	111¾	111⅞	N. Y. 7 ⅌ ct. B. L.	105¾	106
5-20 Coupon, '64	109½	109⅝	Aug. C.I.N't's, '64	119⅛	119⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	109⅝	109⅞	Oct. C.I.N't's, '64	118⅝	118⅞
5-20 " new, '65	108¼	108⅜	Dec. C.I.N't's, '64	117¼	117⅝
5-20 " new, '67	108⅛	108⅝	May C.I.N't's, '65	116⅞	117¼
10-40 Reg., '67	102	102¼	Aug. C.I.N't's, '65	115⅞	116¼
10-40 Coupon	102½	102¾	Sept. C.I.N't's, '65	115⅝	115⅞
Gold	139⅞	140	Oct. C.I.N't's, '65	114⅞	115⅛

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

GOLD for Custom-house purposes furnished at lowest market rates.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES ON COMMISSION ONLY.

INTEREST allowed on balances.

ADVANCES made on approved securities.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase or sale of the Adams, American, United States, Wells, Fargo & Co., and Merchants' Union Express Stocks.

All orders faithfully executed

JOSIAH HEDDEN, ISAIAH C. BABCOCK,
LOCKE W. WINCHESTER, ROBERT M. HEDDEN.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,

Buy and sell at market rates:
SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES;
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES;
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES;
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND
GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered Interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
JULY 31, 1867.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $26 95 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $1 70 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $4 30 DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1 000.

FOR SALE,

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES, also a large variety of Insurance and other securities, including CITY and COUNTY BONDS, paying good dividends, at the lowest rates for investments, in lots to suit purchasers, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

BALTZER & TAAKS,
BANKERS,
No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for the use of Travelers, payable in

Amsterdam, Dusseldorf, Munich,
Antwerp, Florenz, Naples,
Basle, Frankfort, A. M., Paris,
Baden-Baden, Genoa, Prague,
Berlin, Hamburg, Rome,
Bremen, Hanover, Rotterdam,
Brussels, Heidelberg, Trieste,
Carlsruhe, Leipsic, Turin,
Cassel, London, Venice,
Cologne, Lyon, Vienna,
Darmstadt, Mailand, Wiesbaden,
Dresden, Mannheim, Zurich.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL,
COMMERCIAL MUTUAL,
GREAT WESTERN MARINE;
Also,
CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN FIRE,
Wanted by
WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR A $50,000 LOAN.

OFFICE OF WATER WORKS,
DETROIT, July 15, 1867.

The Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Detroit, by virtue of an Act of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, will receive sealed proposals until the 12th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M., for a loan, upon the credit of the City of Detroit, for the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars, to be issued in bonds of $1,000 each, payable in twenty years from the first day of August next, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; the principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

No proposal will be received for a less rate than the par value of such bonds.

Proposals to be directed to the "President of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Detroit," and indorsed, "Proposals for Loan."

ROBERT E. ROBERTS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 158 BROADWAY, July 31, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, Mr. ARTHUR H. WALTON was appointed Secretary of the Company, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Walter M. Franklin, Esq. GEO. A. JARVIS, President.

The following preamble and resolutions were also adopted:

Whereas, Mr. Walter M. Franklin having voluntarily resigned the position of Secretary to the Lenox Fire Insurance Company, and having declined a reëlection tendered to him by the committee to nominate his successor, therefore

Resolved, That the Board take this opportunity to express to Mr. Franklin their appreciation of the careful and efficient manner in which he has performed the duties of his office for a period of more than seven years, and their regret at his voluntary retirement.

Resolved, That in his retirement from the office he carries with him the individual respect and the best wishes of the members of the Board.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Mr. Franklin, and that they be entered on the minutes and published in the daily papers.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY
COMPANY, NO. 57 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 27, 1867.

COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, 1867, FROM THE following named bonds, will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office, viz.:

Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company Preferred Sinking Fund Bonds.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company General First Mortgage Bonds.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company Appleton Extension Bonds.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company Green Bay Extension Bonds.

Galena and Chicago U. Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Bank, held on the 30th inst., Mr. D. H. Arnold, in view of prolonged absence in Europe, offered his resignation, which was accepted. At the same meeting Mr. E. J. Blake was elected President to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Arnold's resignation, and Mr. N. Amerman was appointed Cashier.

N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, (the United States Government holding a second lien,) bearing six per cent. interest, payable in gold coin, are offered for sale at the low price of ninety, and the accrued interest added from July 1, by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st., Special Agents of the Company.

OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD
COMPANY, HOBOKEN, N. J., July 17, 1867.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due 1st August, 1867, will be paid on and after that date at the Merchants' National Bank in New-York.

WM. H. CONNETT, Treasurer.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

TUCKER, CARTER & CO.,
NO. 70 SOUTH-ST.,

Manufacturers of manila and tarred cordage, bale rope, twines and cordage for Sea Island cotton and hops of the well-known Anchor and Sea Island brands.

Importers and dealers in Manila, Russian, Italian, Sisal, Jute and American hemps, gunny cloth and gunny bags. Also in store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, 130 bales Dundee bagging, assorted from 1¾ to 2 lbs. per yard.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
COR. GREENWICH AND FULTON STS.

CASH CAPITAL - - -	$200,000 00
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1867 -	58,163 24
UNPAID LOSSES - - -	3,527 00

The Directors have declared a Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after SATURDAY, 6th inst.

July 1, 1867. ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

32D DIVIDEND.
WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 172 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1867.

A Dividend of Five (5) per cent. has been declared, free of Government Tax, payable Aug. 1.

WM. K. LOTHROP,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 141 Broadway,
JULY 25, 1867.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	61,231

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of August.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

Office Jersey City Insurance Co.

20TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST.,
JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 30, 1867.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?

THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Principal Office—No. 180 Chatham-square.
Branch Offices—No. 67 Wall-st.,
No. 561 6th-av.,
No. 103 3d-st.

Cash Capital	$200,000 00
Surplus, July 1, 1867	95,777 56
Total assets	$295,777 56
Unsettled losses	5,000 00
Net assets	$290,777 56

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the first day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from July 26 until Aug. 1, 1867.

E. B. FELLOWS, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 158 BROADWAY, July 23, 1867.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	102,639

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Aug. 1, 1867.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION
COMPANY, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND HAS THIS day been declared, free of Government tax, of Five Per Cent. on the full stock, and Two Dollars per share on the scrip stock, payable to stockholders on and after Aug. 1.

The transfer books will be closed from date to the 2d of August. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1867.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August, free from Government tax.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 28th inst.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

ORIENTAL BANK, BOWERY AND GRAND-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on and after Aug. 1, free from Government tax. The transfer book will remain closed until that date.

CAPITAL	$300,000 00
RESERVE SURPLUS	200,000 00
OTHER SURPLUS after payment of present dividend	5,650 75

JOS. M. PRICE, President.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 31, 1867.

DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 12th of August next. The Bank assumes the payment of the City, County and State tax for its stockholders for the present year.

The transfer book will be closed from the 2d to the 12th proximo, inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax) on the capital stock of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company, will be paid at this office on the 1st day of August.

The transfer-books will close on the 22d inst. and reopen on the 1st day of August.

GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER MAIN-STREET AND SOUTH-AVENUE,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Ct., July 8, 1867.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THIS Company will pay a half-yearly dividend of five per centum on the capital stock, free from Government tax, on and after the 15th day of August next, to which date inclusive the transfer-book will be closed. By order of the Board. H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

AMERICAN AND MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NO. 26 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 26, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF THIRTY DOLLARS on each share (in liquidation) will be paid to the Stockholders on the 1st day of August next.

The transfer-books will be closed from July 29 to Aug. 2. JAMES RINTOUL, Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. R. BUCK, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. for the last six months and an extra dividend of five per cent. have this day been declared, free of all taxes, payable on MONDAY, Aug. 5.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK, Office 161 Broadway, July 17, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free of Government tax) payable on demand.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 158 BROADWAY, July 9, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of August next.

JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, July 24, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. and the Government tax, payable on the 1st of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th inst. to 1st proximo. W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND BANK,
BROOKLYN, July 26, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX per cent., free of all tax, payable on and after Aug. 1.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Now occupying their
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-avenue
Opposite Cooper Institute.

DEPOSITS of $1 to $5,000 received, and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

Bank open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION

No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30 at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $1,000, and FIVE PER CENT. over $1,000, (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 15, 1867.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK, ASTOR-PLACE—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. for Deposits and Payments; 5 cents to $5,000 received.

NOTICE—The usual semi-annual Dividend at the rate of six per cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the depositors for the six months preceding Aug. 1, payable on and after the 15th of August. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of the depositor and draw interest from the 1st of August.

N. B.—Money deposited up to the 20th of August will draw interest from the first of said month.

J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from Aug. 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO ALL HOP PRODUCERS AND DEALERS.

The following resolution was passed at the Seventh Brewers' Congress at Chicago, June 6, 1867, viz.:

Resolved, That all sacks and bales of hops should be marked by the seller with the gross and the net weight, and that only the net weight should be paid for; that the members and associations pledge themselves not to buy any hops unless thus marked, or of any dealers who do not conform to these requirements; that they should go into effect when the new crop came into market in the Fall.

A RARE CHANCE TO OBTAIN A SPLENDID gold watch, now in pawn; the owner will sell the ticket cheap, as he must have the money. Address BARNES, Station G.

THE SCREW STEAM YACHT FIDGET FOR SALE—Forty-four feet long, eight feet beam; very fast and in perfect order. Apply to F. BATES, foot of Court-st., Brooklyn.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
OFFICE NO. 10 PINE-ST.
FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE IN VARIOUS AMOUNTS.

STABLE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—On leased ground, a cheap stable on 20th-st., near 3d-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIVE FOUR STORY BRICK STORES and dwellings on 9th-av., vicinity of 23d-st., paying 15 per cent. on price asked; also, a very fine brown-stone, 5th-av. corner; excellent for investments.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house No. 237 East 22d-st., near 2d-av.; house 25x40; lot 25x98.6; desirable for either tenement or business property; price $10,000, of which one half can remain. Apply to GEO. W. COLTON, Executor, No. 41 Broad-st.

FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY IN THE lower part of the City for stores; also lots on 5th-av., 49th-st. and 9th-av. for sale. JOHN J. SIMONSON, No. 74 Broadway, Room No. 3.

FOR SALE—32 LOTS ON MOUNT MORRIS-square, Harlem. Apply to GEO. S. HANFORD, No. 229 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD OR LET, FURNISHED, TO A PRIVATE FAMILY—On Castleton Heights, Staten Island, an elegantly furnished RESIDENCE, consisting of a three-story and basement brick villa, with icehouse, (filled,) stable, coachman's house, &c., together with three or four acres of land, well supplied with carefully selected fruit trees of all kinds. The villa was built by day's labor, and contains 22 rooms, with billiard table and all the modern conveniences. The location and scenery combine to make this a most desirable property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CHERRY HILL.

For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from 42d-st. ferry, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residences, neat cottages and eligible building sites, fronting on wide streets and avenues.

HOUSES ERECTED TO ORDER,

and money advanced to parties desiring to build. For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to

A. D. MELLICK JR., & BRO.,
No. 26 Pine-st.

WOODSIDE, N. J.,
ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.
FOR SALE.

A house and two acres of land in the most elevated and beautiful part of Woodside; house contains 15 rooms; the ground floor consisting of parlor, library and dining-room, finished throughout with hard wood; inside blinds, centre pieces, cornices, &c., of the best. This residence has been built within a year, under the personal supervision of the proprietor, and is complete in every respect. The grounds are studded with beautiful shade and fruit trees, and the garden is in full cultivation. Horse cars pass the door running direct to depot. Price $11,500. Only $3,000 cash. Balance in first and second mortgages. Apply to JOS. MASON, No. 29 Pine-st., New-York, where a photograph can be seen, or MORRISON & BRIGGS, Woodside.

FOR SALE—IN PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE County, Mass. the residence of the late William Pollock, comprising about 100 acres of land, situated on the eastern side of the town, upon elevated ground, commanding unobstructed views in all directions; the mansion house, begun by its late owner and just completed, is of grey limestone, three stories in height, with Mansard slated roof, very large, trimmed on two stories with black walnut and maple, including floors, staircases, wainscoting and mantles of the same woods, supplied with gas, hot and cold water throughout, thoroughly heated by steam; containing on the basement floor a kitchen, laundry, drying-room, wine cellars, store-rooms and vaults; on the first floor drawing-rooms, library, dining and breakfast rooms, butler's pantries and store-rooms; on the second and third floors over twenty bedrooms, dressing-rooms and bath-rooms and a square hall and staircase, lighted from the roof, and is in all respects built and finished in the best manner. The place contains very large and commodious coach-houses, stables and barns, and fine ice-house, a large grapery with choice vines in full bearing, and gardener's and farmer's lodges. The land contains several fine building sites, and, apart from the improvements on it, is of great and increasing value. This country-seat is unsurpassed in the State in the superior quality of its buildings, in its splendid scenery and healthful climate. For further particulars and terms apply, in Pittsfield, to

HENRY COLT,
SAMUEL W. BOWERMAN, Executors.
JAMES RENFREW, JR.,
or to WM. D. F. MANICE,
No. 46 Pine-st., New-York.

FARMS FOR SALE.—TWO SPLENDID farms, located at Passaic, Bergen County, N. J., 10 miles from New-York, via Erie Railroad; one farm of 85 acres or more on main roads leading to Patterson, Hackensack and Lodi, having a river frontage of over 1,800 feet, eight acres in wood, the balance under cultivation; there are two two-story houses on the premises, with three fine orchards and outbuildings.

One of about 70 acres, with 800 feet of water front on Dundee Dam, all under fine cultivation; there is an orchard of five acres; 20,000 baskets of strawberries were picked from two acres this season; buildings all in good order. For further particulars apply to

H. G. BROWN & CO.,
No. 104 Broadway, basement.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT at Hyde Park, on the Hudson, formerly the residence of the late Hamilton Wilkes; it adjoins the residences of Walter Langdon and the late J. K. Paulding; contains about 120 acres, with half a mile river front; a stone mansion, two new brick barns, stable, gardener's cottage, porter's lodge, &c.; an abundance of fruit and shade trees, land highly cultivated, views of river and mountain scenery unsurpassed; will be sold low owing to the continued absence of the owner abroad. POTTER BROS. & BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine-st.

ATTENTION!—ALL WANTING FARMS, Fruit Lands, Village Lots, and Water Powers.—For sale at Bricksburgh, Ocean County, N. J., 44 miles from New-York City on railroad to Philadelphia; soil superior for all crops, country rolling, climate proverbially healthy, no fever and ague, water soft and pure; $25 per acre and upward; terms easy. For circulars, &c., address ROBERT CAMPBELL, No. 153 Broadway, New-York, or V. S. HOLT, Bricksburgh, Ocean County, N. J.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM of 40 acres in Westchester County, one hour's ride from New York by the New Haven Railroad; beautifully situated in a perfectly healthy region, on an eminence commanding the most extensive and charming land and water view to be found in the vicinity of New York; grounds laid out by a superior landscape gardener, and plentifully stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; land in excellent condition; improvements first class; price from $25,000 to $35,000 according to amount of land; terms easy. Address X. C. G., Box No. 1,753 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE on Long Island, four lots of ground, good house containing ten rooms and cellar; also stable and cow-house; situated on high ground on the corner of two beautiful avenues; four miles from New York; fifteen minutes ride by railroad; accessible every hour, and but five minutes' walk from two depots; will be sold cheap on easy terms. Apply to H. POMROY, No. 279 Division-st., opposite Grand-st.-square, New York City.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT near Newburgh, beautifully situated, directly on the Hudson River; contains 81 acres of highly improved land; the house is of stone, very large, handsome and convenient, surrounded by extensive lawns and trees of large growth; there are numerous excellent outbuildings and two new farm cottages; the views are unsurpassed; immediate possession given; will be sold for a moderate price, or exchanged for City property.

WADDELL & ARMSTRONG, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN Fordham, beautifully located on Central Bridge Road, corner Valentine-av., near Fordham Depot; 13 rooms, carriage-house, three-quarters acre of land, well stocked with choice trees, fruits, flowers, &c. The entire premises in perfect order, ready for immediate enjoyment, furnished or unfurnished. Apply on premises or to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 7 Pine-st.

DAIRY OR MILK FARM FOR SALE.—Valuable farm at Hyde Park, L. I., containing 229 acres, all in the highest state of cultivation; 12 miles from Brooklyn; five minutes' walk from station; houses and all buildings required for a farm of this size; the most convenient and productive farm on the island. Apply to HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN GREENWICH, CONN., A DE-sirable residence with 9 acres of land, within five-minutes drive of a New-Haven station where every train stops; is pleasantly situated, having a fine view of the surrounding country and the Sound; house large and filled in with brick. Inquire No. 79 Cedar-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESI-dence of five acres, in perfect order, within one hour of Wall-st., in Westchester County, by boat or cars; near the water, on Whitlock Point, about eight minutes from four depots. Apply to W. J. HARRIS, Continental Bank, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE.—EASTCHESTER, WEST-chester County, N. Y., 200 acres, with mansion and farm houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings; situate about two miles from Williams Bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

FINE FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS, COT-TAGES and village property for sale at Morristown, N. J., Bloomfield and Montclair, N. J., Queens County, L. I., and Westchester County, N. Y., &c.

W. A. LUDLOW, No. 54 Wall-st.

AT YONKERS.—FOR SALE—A NEAT COT-tage with nine rooms and cellar; plot 37½x100 deep; garden, fruit, shade, wash-house, &c.; only $3,600. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, agent, 4 Dock-st., Yonkers.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE OF NOT LESS THAN twelve rooms, and one or more acres of land, within one hour's ride of City Hall; price not to exceed $15,000. Address Box 2,133 New-York Post-office, with location and description.

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,
HANOVER-ST., BOSTON,

is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.

LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

THE GRESHAM HOTEL, SACKVILLE-ST., Dublin, having undergone very extensive alterations with considerable additional arrangements and refurnishing, with entire renovations, being now complete, the proprietors respectfully inform the nobility, gentry, tourists and the public, that the hotel is now replete with every possible modern improvement, including the most spacious and elegant coffee rooms in Dublin for ladies and gentlemen, a superb billiard and smoking room, unrivaled in any country, suits of magnificent drawing rooms and siting rooms of various sizes, at a rate of charges that will bear favorable comparison for moderation with any first-class hotel in Europe or America. The tariff of charges of every kind has undergone a most careful revision, including the wine carte. The proprietors, being determined not only to maintain but to improve and extend the worldwide reputation of the Gresham Hotel, and having with an unsparing hand expended a very large capital on the improvements and decorations, can with confidence assure the public that every effort will be made to secure their comfort and support. The only hotel in Ireland receiving the leading American journals for the use of visitors.

PROPRIETORS,
THE GRESHAM HOTEL COMPANY.
(LIMITED.)

TO LET.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, FOR business purposes, the valuable property No. 14 Waverley-place, near Broadway; alterations would be made by the owner, if required. The property is 33 feet 3 inches front by 84 feet in depth. Apply to

GEO. L. OSBORN, No. 182 Grand-st.

NEW STORES, OFFICES, LOFTS—Canal-st., near Broadway, opposite that favorite resort of Western merchants, Earle's Hotel; no risk above one per cent. admitted; excellently lighted and ventilated, and at moderate rents. Inquire on the premises, No. 248 Canal-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—HOUSE NO. 27 EAST 14th-st., west of and near Union-square, the most central and desirable location for business purposes; will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 473 or 838 Broadway.

TO LET—IN HARLEM, UPPER PART OF NEW frame house, consisting of two floors; six rooms, bath, gas and washtubs; rent $30 to a small family. Inquire at 106th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., fourth house from 3d-av.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—HOUSE TO LET, containing 12 rooms, with modern improvements, situated near river; coach house and stable, abundance of shade; immediate possession. A. D. MELLICK & BROTHER, No. 26 Pine-st.

BROADWAY.—TO LET, STORE NO. 638 Broadway; also, rooms suitable for light manufacturing purposes; offices in buildings Nos. 634 and 636 Broadway. Apply to CALVIN WITTY, 638 Broadway.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, PART OF house No. 221 East 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in good order having just been painted and papered. To be seen from 10 till 2.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room if required. Possession immediately. Apply as above.

NO. 480 WEST 22D-ST.—A PRIVATE FAM-ily has three or four furnished rooms to let, without board.

AT NO. 355 BOWERY—NICELY FURNISH-ed rooms (gas, water, &c.,) to let, by floor or separately. Over millinery store.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—IN HARLEM, AN UN-furnished house with all modern conveniences, west of 3d-av.; rent $800 to $1,000. Address B., Box No. 5,505 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS ON second and third floors, can be had at No. 147 West 14th-st.; reference exchanged.

BOARD—ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS CAN now be had at No. 147 West 14th-st. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen only, at No. 70 West 4th-st., opposite Washington-square. References required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—WANTED BY A GEN-tleman and wife, within an hour and a half's ride of the City, near the railroad station; Hudson River or New-Haven Railroad preferred; reference required. Address, stating terms, location, &c., Box No. 4,529 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS and good board can be had at Croton, on the Hudson, for one or two families; good stabling for horses, boating, fishing and bathing. For particulars, inquire of the Misses TOMPKINS, on the premises, or of C. M. TELLER, No. 108 Leonard-st.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN a desirable private residence at Croton Landing, Westchester County, N. Y., quarter of mile from railroad station. Terms $6 per week. Address A. E. VAN ZANDT, as above.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MIDDLETOWN, Orange County, N. Y.; first-class board, large rooms; fine location; mountain air; easy of access; terms moderate. Address Mrs. RAIT, Box No. 94 Post-office.

SUMMER BOARD—AT RYE, N. Y., DISTANT from City by New-Haven Railroad one hour, by trains leaving nearly every hour; communication by boat daily direct from the premises; house on high ground close to the shore; fine bathing, boating and fishing; location unequaled; a few airy and comfortable rooms can be secured for the Summer by immediate application to Mrs. E. C. COFFIN, No. 102 14th-st., near 4th-av., New-York; at Waterside, Rye; or to W. C. GARDNER, No. 43 White-st., New-York. Steamer *John Romer* leaves foot of Catharine-st. at 4 P. M., foot of 34th-st. at 4:10 daily, direct for the place.

LONG BRANCH.—TWO VERY DESIRABLE rooms with board, may be had at Wardell's Cottage, Long Branch, within a few minutes' walk of the beach and the principal hotels, and near the depot. First-class families only may apply on the premises to

EDWARD WARDELL.

BOARD IN A FARM-HOUSE, (EASY OF access,) 18 miles from Coxsackie; fine mountain scenery; large airy rooms; terms $6 per week. Address WM. C. WRIGHT, Norton Hill, Green County, N. Y.

NOTICE—BOARD AT THE PECONIC HOUSE, Greenport, Long Island, is $3 per day, and from $10 to $15 per week; good hunting and fishing in the immediate vicinity, &c. A. SMITH.

SUMMER RESORTS.

EAGLE HOTEL, PATCHOGUE, L. I., IS prepared for the entertainment of boarders for the season; board $12 per week. Fishing, bathing, rowing or sailing, in either fresh or salt water; good stable accommodations and pleasant drives; cars leave Hunter's Point or South Ferry for Medford daily at 9 A. M. or 3 P. M. Address AUSTIN ROE, Proprietor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For paving with Belgian pavement 59th-st. from 8th to 10th avs.

2d. For paving with stone blocks 13th-st. from University-place to 1st-av.

3d. For paving with stone blocks 84th-st. from 3d to 4th avs.

4th. For laying crosswalk across West-st. from the southerly side of Dey-st. to Pier No. 20.

5th. For laying crosswalk across West-st. from the northerly side of Dey-st. to the bulkhead.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1st. Both sides of 59th-st., from 8th to 10th avs., to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets and avenues.

2d. Both sides of 13th-st., from University-place to 1st-av., to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets and avenues.

3d. Both sides of 84th-st., from 3d to 4th avs., to the extent of half the block on said avenues.

4th. The south side of Dey-st., and the east side of West-st., to the extent of half the block from the southeasterly of Dey and West sts.

5th. The northerly side of Dey-st., and the easterly side of West-st., to the extent of half the block from the northeasterly corner of Dey and West sts.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 29, 1867.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK (comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York), No. 61 Chambers-street.

ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by his deputy, at his office, No. 61 Chambers-street, daily (Sundays excepted), commencing on the second day of August ensuing and ending on the second day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, pianofortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
Dated New-York, July 15, 1867.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—SEVENTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPRISING THE ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of law, that I have received the Annual Collection list of the valuations, enumerations and assessments of this district, under the Internal Revenue laws of the United States, for the present year; that the taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, in the new bank building, corner of 7th-st. and 3d-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 20th day of July, 1867, to the 20th day of August, 1867, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

MARSHALL B. BLAKE,
Collector Seventh District State of New-York.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

GUN-DEALERS AND SPORTSMEN ARE cautioned against manufacturing, selling or using double-barreled breech-loading guns infringing the letters patent of the United States granted to Wesley Richards the 10th day of October, 1865, No. 50,432, as it is our intention to prosecute all infringers.

WESLEY RICHARDS & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—SARAH LOUISA WESTERFIELD and William Henry Westerfield, infants, by Abraham B. Tappan, their next friend, *against* JOSEPH HENRY WESTERFIELD, Margaret G. Westerfield, Henrietta Louisa Westerfield, Lydia Ann Westerfield, Sarah D. Westerfield, Elbert S. Kip and Elizabeth Kip.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, made in the above entitled action, dated the 7th day of June, 1867, the undersigned, referee in partition will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Merchants Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of August, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, all that certain dwelling house and lot, piece or parcel of land, situate on the westerly side of Elm-street, and also on the northerly side of Catharine-lane, in the City of New-York. Said premises are distinguished on a map of property of Ebenezer Clark and wife, made by Amos Corning, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register in and for the City and County of New-York, by the numbers sixteen and seventeen, and are bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the westerly side of Elm-street, at a point twenty feet south of Leonard-street; running thence westerly along the lands of William Sparks, sixty feet, to lot number fourteen on said map; thence southerly, along the said lot number fourteen, sixty-one feet, to Catharine-lane; thence easterly, along Catharine-lane, forty feet three inches, to land of the Corporation of the City of New-York; thence northerly, along the land of the Corporation of the City of New-York, to the southerly line of said lot number sixteen; thence easterly, along the line of said lot number sixteen, thirty-seven feet, to Elm-street, and thence northerly, along Elm-street, twenty-one feet six inches, to the place of beginning.

i14—law6wTh* H. P. ALLEN, Referee.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The next academic year of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, including a thorough English Course, Music, Painting and Drawing, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Parlor Gymnastics, Horsemanship, &c., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 12. For admission, or circulars, with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., Principal.

NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., Principal.
W. WEDWORTH DOWD, A. B., Associate Principal.

For courses of instruction and lectures and for expenses send for catalogue. Next year begins Sept. 10.

HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.
NORTH GRANVILLE, N. Y., July 23, 1867.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32,
will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av.,
will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.

Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5 until that date.

Address by letter as above.

IDLEWILD.
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Miss M. LAMMOND, late Principal of the leading educational institutions of the Pacific Coast, will open a French and English boarding-school in this well-known place on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Circulars may be obtained of Miss LAMMOND, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, until Sept. 23.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A Select Family Boarding School.

"This Institution has already taken a high stand for the safe, thorough, and accomplished education of its pupils." For circulars, address

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on

THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,

at Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass. One of the oldest and most successful schools in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and splendid location. Commences its Fall session Sept. 19, 1867.

C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner Park-av., will be reopened the 20th of September. Mrs. Reed's address is at Luzerne, N. Y., or as above.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH

Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23,
HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 48 West 17th-st., New-York.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON,
RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16.

Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.

Reopens Sept. 18. For information or catalogues, apply personally or by letter at the College.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
PARTICULARS HEREAFTER.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVER-ack, Columbia County, New-York.—Eighteen instructions, eight departments, $300 a year. No extras, except piano music. Term opens Sept. 9. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.

REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

CASTLERIDGE SEMINARY, MIDDLE-TOWN, Orange County, N. Y., an English and French Boarding-school for young ladies. The Fall Term of this institution will reopen the first MONDAY in September. For circulars, address the Principal, Mrs. M. L. READ.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—TEN BOYS ARE taken into the family of the subscriber, at the old Academy, where they receive, with the care of a home, the most thorough discipline of a school. Next session, Sept. 4. For references, &c., send for circular to

A. P. MARBLE, Worcester, Mass.

AUGUST 1.—THURSDAY, AUG. 1, THE SUB-scriber will commence a private writing class for gentlemen's sons, at home, during their school vacation. Ladies or gentlemen may receive private lessons at all hours. Double-entry book-keeping taught. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 42 East 14th-st.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very thorough. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing full information, apply to

Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 202 MADISON-AV.,

Will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School, Friday, September 20. Madame M. will be at home after Sept. 9. Until then, all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1867, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Address Circular-street House, Saratoga, till Sept. 1, after which time Miss B. can be seen at her residence in New-Haven.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST., will re-open on Monday, September 23d. Applications may be made personally, or by letter, to Mrs. L. at the above address.

NEWBURGH (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, SEM-INARY HILL.—A Commercial and Collegiate Boarding School for 25 boys. Thorough preparation for College, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens Sept. 11. HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The school year commences Sept. 12.

For catalogue, containing full particulars, apply to D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or to the Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.

REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE FE-male Department commences its fifty-first year Sept. 17. Catalogues sent on application.

MISS H. M. G. STEVENS, Principal.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENG-LISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Miss MEEKER will be at home after Sept. 1.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies will reopen at Newburgh, N. Y., Sept. 12. For circulars, terms, &c., address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

ORANGE PRIORY, ORANGE, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for young ladies and children. Number of pupils limited. For prospectus address S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding school for 10 boys; situation pleasant; terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 2.

LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, New-York

O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for twelve young ladies. Terms moderate.

Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Reading, Berks Co., Penn. Address Miss E. F. GORDON.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—TWO TEACHERS FOR A FLOUR-ishing seminary, delightfully located; one, a gentleman, to teach English branches and penmanship; the other, a lady, to teach music and French; salaries will be liberal; references exchanged. Address for one week PRINCIPAL, Box No. 3,445 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A LADY OF SUPERIOR QUALI-fications as teacher of intellectual branches and Latin, in a young ladies seminary in Central New-York. Address S. S. S., Box No. 140 *Times* Office, New-York.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED

for J. T. HEADLEY'S Great Work on our Navy, entitled "FARRAGUT AND OUR NAVAL COMMANDERS" comprising the early Life and Naval Career of Admirals Farragut, Porter, Foote, Dupont, and a host of others. In 1 vol. 6 9 pages—the only work of the kind published—agents find no competition. This work is highly recommended by the leading Naval Officers, and indorsed by Secretaries Seward and Wells, Govs. Fenton, Buckingham, and Burnside, and leading men throughout the country. Our Agents in connection with this work can take orders for four other standard works by the same author. Our terms are nowhere excelled.

E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers, No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN; A NEAT, CIVIL and obliging man, who understands his business thoroughly, a good groom and careful driver, to go into the country on the North River. Apply, with reference, at No. 16 Cliff-st., on Thursday, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—THREE SALESMEN FOR THE JOB-bing fancy goods, hosiery and notions trade; only those who control a good near by trade need apply. Address Box No. 5,552 Post-office.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; ONE WHO WILL assist in the washing and ironing, and be willing to go in the country for the Summer. Apply between 9 and 2 o'clock at No. 153 West 21st-st.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS—GENERAL, special and local, wanted for the City of New-York and throughout the United States, by an established first-class Company, offering unusual advantages to agent and insurer. Lucrative contracts to successful agents. Instruction to inexperienced parties. Address, with references, LIFE COMPANY, Box No. 6,767 New-York Post-office.

TWO SALESMEN WANTED—ONE OF whom can speak German, in an old established cloth house, to sell on commission to merchant tailors and clothiers in and near the City of New-York. Address, stating amount of trade at command, per centage expected, &c., CLOTH, Box No. 1,753 New-York Post-office.

FOUNDRY FOREMAN WANTED—A MAN capable of taking the entire charge of a foundry for heavy and light work; references required. Call on or address O. T. EARLE, Superintendent Norwalk Iron Works, South Norwalk, Conn.

PERSONAL.

CAN'T GO TO THE COUNTRY?

Well, go read "THE FALL OF FORT SUMTER."

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECT-able young woman as good cook; understands all kinds of meats, pastry and desserts; has no objection to assist with the washing; the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 109 7th-av., corner of 16th-st., in the grocery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE IN-dustrious girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or as general servant; will be found neat, respectful and economical, a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; best of reference given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY ENGLISH WO-man a situation as nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth and bring it up on the bottle; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 331 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY THE WEEK or month, for a respectable woman, as family seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, also operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen for three days at No. 107 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG women, one as seamstress, who has no objection to do up stairs work; the other as first-class laundress; is willing to make herself useful; has no objections to the country. Can be seen at their present employers, No. 382 5th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as good cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing if required; is a good baker; no objection to the country; good references. Call for two days at No. 89 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTA-ble girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork and waiting; will assist in the washing; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st., in the store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman to assist with the general housework of a family and sew; would be willing to go in the country. Can be seen at 17th-st., South Brooklyn, second house east of 5th-av.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION by a New-England lady; is competent, experienced and industrious; does not object to children; a widower's family preferred. Apply or address Mrs. W. H., No. 364 6th-av.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO 329 4TH-AV., near 25th-st.; situations for a large number of Protestant and other cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, young girls; City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG EN-glish woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; is of an obliging disposition; capable and willing to do her work well; City or country. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELLENT nurse to take care of an infant or children, or care of an invalid; is capable, obliging, &c. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts., second story.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS NURSE AND good plain sewer, a place in a private family; best references will be given. Apply at No. 61 4th-av. City or country.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR FIRST-CLASS girls; American, English, Scotch; City or country; reception finely furnished. American Employment Association, No. 364 6th-av., below 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART young girl, capable and willing to be very useful; can do housework well. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN young woman for general housework, or cook, washer and ironer; City or country. Inquire at No. 100 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts., second story.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as cook; has no objection to assist in the coarse washing; has the best City reference. No. 400 East 18th-st., 1st-av.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, in a widower's family preferred, by an American widow lady; a good home more desired than compensation. Address Mrs. L. A. H., Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERI-enced Protestant woman as infant nurse; the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at Mrs. SANDERS', No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GER-man girl to do general housework. Call for two days at No. 167 Forsyth-st., corner Rivington-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, to go to Newport; best City references will be given. Apply at No. 61 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG HEALTHY WOMAN a situation as wet nurse; milk one month. Call, for two days, at No. 431 West 46th-st.

A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDING A good place for a faithful, honest and trustworthy woman as nurse or to wait on a lady; has no objection to travel; she can recommend her for neat sewing and kindness to children. No. 3 University-place.

A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER WISH-es to go out by the day or week; no objection to the country. Call at No. 331 6th-av., third floor.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A STEADY, RE-spectable, protestant Englishman and wife, as coachman and plain gardener; will make himself useful, and understands the care of horses. His wife as first-class cook; understands her business fully, baking, &c. Have the best of reference, and will work to the interests of their employers. Can be seen for three days at No. 107 4th-av., between 11th and 12th-sts.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single, young, sober man; he is an experienced groom and careful City driver; thoroughly understands horses, harness and carriages; understands gardening; will be found willing and obliging; has eleven years' unexceptionable City reference. Address P. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTA-ble married man with two children, as practical gardener and farmer; understand both perfectly the care of green-house and grapery, and the raising of all kinds of stock. Address A. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for three days. The best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to make himself useful to his employer; first-class reference; is willing to go to any part of the country. Address B., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man without family, who thoroughly understands the care and cultivation of greenhouse, hot and cold graperies and stove plants; and the general management of a gentleman's place. Address M. J., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; one who understands his business thoroughly in all its branches, and is not afraid to work; has five years' reference from his last place. Address A, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; understands his business in all its branches; is married; has no children; has been always temperate; has the best of references to that effect. Address T. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; has had long experience in the treatment of horses; can give undoubted reference, both City and country; is willing to make himself useful. Address M. H., Trainor's harness-store, 744 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant man, who will be highly recommended by his last employer. Apply to or address R. E., No. 402 East 20th-st., or Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a Scotchman (married) who thoroughly understands his business; can give the most satisfactory references as to capability, &c. Address C. R., at Henderson & Fleming's, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business in City or country; will make himself useful. Can give first-class City reference. Address M. P., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A private family, by a thoroughly competent man, who refers to his present employer; no objection to the country. Call or address D M., care of J. W. Doughty & Co., grocers, No. 1,258 Broadway, corner of 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHMAN (single) as coachman and gardener, and willing to make himself generally useful; a good groom and a careful driver, with best of City references. Address J. H., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as farmer and gardener; understands the care of horses; is willing and obliging around a gentleman's place. The best of reference given. Address E. D., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUA-tion as coachman and gardener; understands the care of cows; can milk if required, and is not afraid to work; has the best of reference from his last place. Address N., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; is willing to make himself useful; good City reference; no objection to the country. Address A. D., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, (NO IN-cumbrance,) situations, the man as coachman and gardener, the wife as first-class cook or laundress, or dairymaid; both have the best of reference. Address J. B., Box No 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN AND GROOM, who understands gardening and can milk, a situation; willing and obliging, and can bring best of references from last employer. Call or address JAMES, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 3, Lynn & Co.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN lately arrived from Dublin as clerk in any capacity; is a good book-keeper and a first-class English scholar; has the best of City reference. Address ROBERT, for three days, No. 138 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful; can milk if required; has unexceptionable reference from his last place. Address P., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTA-ble man as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country. Call at No. 744 Broadway, in the harness store, for two days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a young married man who thoroughly understands his business in every branch; references first-class. Address THOMPSON, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES OF ALL STYLES SELLING at great bargains; 30 second-hand top buggies, bretts, open buggies, light platform coach, hearses, &c. 2 harness all styles. CALVIN WITTY'S carriage warerooms, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS—(OUR PATENT)—SUPE-rior and cheaper than any imported; wholesale and retail. A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Jewelers, No. 369 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

SHIPPING.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:

ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday, Aug. 3
FULTON	C. H. Townsend	Saturday, Aug. 31
ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday, Sept. 28
FULTON	C. H. Townsend	Saturday, Oct. 26

and every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,

FIRST-CLASS	$120
SECOND-CLASS	70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre. General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

$170 CURRENCY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW OR DERRY.

AVAILABLE FOR TWELVE MONTHS.

The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, August 3.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, August 10.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Aug. 17.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York,
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 31.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 7.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 14.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 21.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 28.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS	
Chief Cabin Passage	$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

MALTA	Aug. 7
TARIFA	Aug. 14

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$100 Gold.
Steerage	$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	Aug. 3
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	Aug. 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 14
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Aug. 17
CITY OF CORK	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 21
CITY OF PARIS	SATURDAY	Aug. 24

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York,
or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

MINNESOTA	WEDNESDAY	July 31
CHICAGO	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 14
NEBRASKA	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 28

From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $261 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP BALTIC, Capt. G. W. ROGERS, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Aug. 10, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR...Aug. 24
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.
Tickets are also sold at regular rates at the following Passage Offices:
Carl Nickel, No. 93 Greenwich-st.
N. Mueller, No. 10 Greenwich-st.
P. McDonald & Co., No. 22 Albany-st.
Grunebaum & Co., No. 273 Broadway.
Flynn & Reilly, No. 11 Broadway.
Bearnard & Co., No. 141 Liberty-st.
Korn's Hotel, No. 80 East Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 3.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 17.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 31.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Sept. 14.
The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Aug. 3, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS,
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 17.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:

From Antwerp—First Cabin	90 00
Steerage	40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms	$75—$90 00
Steerage	32 50

EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin....$170 | Steerage....$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Aug. 10
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Sept. 7
EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, Sept. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine)
payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $90.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $93.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM DIRECT TO BREMEN.

Steamship CIRCASSIAN, Capt. THOS. S. ELLIS, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 3, at 12 M.
Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent: First cabin, $75; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30.
LEXOW & VOIGT,
General Passenger Agents,
No. 2 New-Chambers-st., corner Chatham-st., N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens going abroad may procure passports from C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

HELVETIA, THOMPSON	SATURDAY, Aug. 3
ENGLAND, CUTTING	SATURDAY, Aug. 10
THE QUEEN, GROGAN	SATURDAY, Aug. 17
DENMARK, THOMSON	SATURDAY, Aug. 24

Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing every THURSDAY from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Master, Aug. 1.
EAGLE, M. R. GREENE, Master, Aug. 8.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
AUGUST 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
AUGUST 10—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
AUGUST 21—RISING STAR, Capt. C. P. SEABURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of August 10th will connect closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC from San Francisco, September 3d for Yokohama and Hong Kong; at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, to leave that port Sept. 3 for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
For Shanghai, close connection will be made at Yokohama with the Company's steamer COSTA RICA, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan and touching at Nagasaki.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	1st Cabin.	2d Cabin.	Steer'ge.
From San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
From San Francisco to Hong Kong, Shanghai or Nagasaki	300	200	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of Aug. 1, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb., payable in coin.
Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.
For through tickets and all further information, apply at the OFFICE ON THE WHARF, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The entirely new, fast and elegant steamship
NEVADA,
Capt. J. W. SMITH,
2,000 tons burden,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer
MOSES TAYLOR,
Capt. JAMES H. BLETHEN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on THURSDAY, Aug. 1, at 12 o'clock, noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole freight agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

REGULAR LINE.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The favorite steamer PERIT, E. A. DELANOY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.
The favorite steamship TYBEE will succeed the PERIT and leave on Aug. 31.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, sails THURSDAY, August 1.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, sails THURSDAY, August 8,
from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—FREIGHT REDUCED TO 10 CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT. For Charleston, the Florida ports and the South and Southwest. First Cabin passage $15. During the present dull season this line will dispatch their next ship, the popular steamer SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., from foot of Wall-st., East River. Other ships of this line will be dispatched as the requirements of shipping demand.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, August 1.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, August 8,
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship SHERMAN, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEO. WASHINGTON will follow Aug. 10.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, Aug. 3.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

TRAVELERS FOR EUROPE CAN HAVE trunks, packages, valuables sent to or from any part of Europe, at moderate charge, through the American European Express. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867:
8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Suspension R.R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. for Stroudsburgh, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.
11:45 A. M.—Express train, stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.
4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
2:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
3:30 P.M.—All stations from Millburn to Hackettstown.
5:00 P. M.—Morristown Express.
6:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
Orange and South Orange at 6:30, 7:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 1:00, 3:40, 4:30, 5:30, 8:45 and 11:45 P. M.
For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.
FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY,
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Turner's and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Suffern, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA
BRISTOL, R. I.

The Narraganset Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BEN. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st., (adjoining Albany Pier,) every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters, of 3,000 tons burden, engines of 2,800 horse power, thoroughly seagoing in all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boilers below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety.
In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and, in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers.
State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York.
G. W. TIERS, General Agent.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE,

WEST, NORTH, AND EAST.
Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER FARE FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY, $1.

Schenectady	1 31	Saratoga	1 75
Fonda	1 39	Fort Edward	2 45
Utica	2 45	Whitehall	3 30
Rome	2 76	Rutland	4 00
Syracuse	3 54	Burlington	6 00
Rochester	5 30	North Adams	2 00
Lockport	6 35	St. Albans	7 25
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Buffalo	5 00	Montreal	9 75

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office, No. 358 West-st., or on board.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.
The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.
The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Sunday, 28th	6¾ A. M.	Sunday, 28th	2¾ P. M.
Monday, 29th	3 P. M.	Tuesday, 30th	6½ A. M.
Tuesday, 30th	3 P. M.	Wednesday, 31st	6¾ A. M.
Wednesday, 31st	3 P. M.		

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Wednesday, 31st	3½ P. M.	Wednesday, 31st	7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 1	3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 1	6¾ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 2	3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 2	7 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 3	4 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 3	7 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 4	7½ P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 4	4½ P. M.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO. Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Renssalaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectaday with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A.M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A.M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:10; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO. Agents on Pier.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

FOR SING SING—LANDING AT YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, and Tarrytown, daily, (Sundays excepted,) steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at 4:45 P. M. Returning leaves Sing Sing at 6:30 A.M., landing as above. Freight taken for all the above landings.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FILLEBROWN'S INFALLIBLE NEURALGIA AND SICK HEADACHE CURE. Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 72 Murray-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 9, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., Aug. 10, 1867, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.
The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, &c., the railroad materials, and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment, as follows:

9½	Miles Railroad Track.
2	Turn Tables.
25,000	Pounds Railroad Chairs.
500	Cross Ties.
9,560	Pounds Railroad Iron.
4	Railroad Frogs and Switch Stands.
1	Locomotive and Tender (named Western.)
8	Flat Cars.
2	Hand Cars.
2	Push Cars.
586	Pounds Car Springs.
2	Crow Feet.
4	Spike Mauls.
1	Track Gauge.
1	Fire Tongs.
1	Railroad Depot Building.
1	Foreman's Quarters.
1	T. Wharf.
157	Pounds American Packing.
55	Pounds Jute Packing.
20	Feet Rubber Hose.
1	Douglas Pump.
2	Water Casks.
1	Feed Pipe.
1	Cistern.
2	Office Desks.
1	Cooking Stove.
1	Stove.
4	Claw Bars.
2	Shackle Bars.
1	Lantern.
2	Signal Lanterns.
2	Grind Stones.
2	Padlocks.
1	Turning Lathe.
8	Spades.
45	Shovels.
3	Sets Carpenters' Tools.
2	Water Buckets.
2	Jackscrews and Levers.
8	Anvils.
7	Bellows.
2	Pinch Bars.
1	Cold Chisel.
2	Blacksmiths' Hammers.
8	Sledge Hammers.
15	Hammer Handles.
2	Spike Punches.
1	Set Blacksmiths' Tools.
6	Blacksmiths' Tongs.
2	Vises.
1	Cross-cut Saw
173	Pick Axes.
24	Pick Axe Han.
4	Square Brasses.
2	Stuffing Boxes.
1	Brass Faucet.
1	Hose Nozzle.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.
This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.
The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.
The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.
The property may be inspected on application to Capt. C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.
A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.
The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.
Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed "Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. J. McGONNIGLE, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, office Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La."
A. J. McGONNIGLE,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army,
In charge of office.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 71 STATE-ST., ALBANY, N. Y., July 26, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until SATURDAY, Aug. 10, 1867, for work and materials for improvement of the navigation of the Hudson River, N. Y., as follows:
1. For furnishing three thousand straight piles, more or less, each fifteen feet long, to be of spruce, yellow or white pine or chestnut, to be pointed and headed, and not less than twelve inches in diameter at the butt. Piles to be delivered at such points between Albany and Troy, N. Y., at the U. S. dykes and islands, as the engineer in charge may direct.
Bids will be received for so much per foot delivered. Delivery to commence Aug. 20, and to continue at the rate of 100 piles per day.
2. For furnishing 10,000 cubic yards, more or less, of rubble stone. Stone to be delivered in the dykes between Troy and Albany, N. Y., or on the dykes and islands at high-water mark, at such points as the engineer in charge may direct. Bids will be received for so much per cubic yard delivered. Delivery to commence Aug. 20, and to continue at the rate of 400 yards per day.
3. For driving 30,000 feet of piles, more or less. Piles to be driven at such points at the U. S. dykes and islands between Van Wie's Point and Troy as the engineer in charge may direct. Piles to be driven at least ten feet into the bottom. In measuring the amount driven, the whole length of the piles will be counted. Bids will be received for so much per foot. Driving to commence Aug. 20, and to continue at the rate of 600 feet per day.
4. For furnishing to the United States five thousand cubic yards, more or less, of slope wall stone. Stone to be of material not apt to disintegrate, (slate stone not received,) and to be in pieces not less than 15 inches deep.
Stone to be delivered at high-water mark on the dykes and islands between Albany and Troy, N. Y. Bids will be received for so much per cubic yard delivered. Delivery to commence Aug. 20, and continue at the rate of 300 cubic yards per day.
5. For grading and paving 10,000 square yards, more or less, surface measure, of the old U. S. dykes between Albany and Troy, N. Y. The rubble stone for grading will be delivered in piles at high-water mark on the dykes and islands, and must be graded according to profiles set by the engineer in charge. The paving will consist of a slope wall, placed on the rubble stone, at least 15 inches deep, well laid and rammed, the stone for which will also be delivered on the dykes at high-water mark.
Proposals will be received for so much per square yard, surface measure, complete, including grading and paving. Work to commence by the 1st of September, and to be completed by the 1st of December.
6. For the timber work on 3,000 running feet, more or less, of dyke between Albany and Troy, N. Y., as follows:
The pile-heads to be cut off 6 inches below high water mark, the piles being about 6 inches apart in the front row, and not more than four feet apart in the back row, which is parallel to the front and about 9 feet from it; two courses of 8x12-inch timber will be bolted to the piles in each row by bolts not more than 12 feet apart; the timber of each course to be connected by scarf-joints, the pieces of the lower course to be bolted together at the scarf, those of the upper spiked together; the two courses securely spiked together by spikes not more than five feet apart; the courses bolted to the parallel rows, to be connected together by tie-pieces dovetailed into the lower course, and under each binder an iron rod to run between the parallel courses to assist in strengthening. The United States will furnish all the materials. Bids will be received for so much per running foot of dyke complete, to include cutting off pile heads and all the necessary labor for the wood work as above described; work to commence Aug. 20, and be completed by Sept. 30, 1867.
7. For furnishing 4,000 pounds, more or less, of 1-inch wrought-iron rods, with 3-inch square heads and nuts and washers; rods to be about 12 feet long, or of such lengths as may be indicated by the engineer in charge; to be delivered piled on board United States steamboat at the docks at Albany, New-York. Bids will be received for so much per pound; delivery to commence Aug. 20, and continue at the rate of 200 pounds per day until completion of contract.
8. For furnishing 3,000 pounds, more or less, of wrought-iron bolts, with nuts and washers, bolts varying from ⅝ to ¾ inch in diameter, and from 12 to 22 inches long, as may be indicated by the engineer in charge. Bolts to be delivered piled on board United Steamboat at the docks at Albany, N. Y.; delivery to commence Aug. 20, and continue, at the rate of 150 pounds per day, until completion of contract. Bids will be received for so much per pound, delivered.
9. For furnishing 10,000 pounds, more or less, of wrought-iron spikes; spikes to be of such dimensions as may be indicated by the engineer in charge, varying from 8 to 18 inches long, and from ½ to 1 inch square, without heads; spikes to be delivered piled on board United States steamboat at the docks at Albany, N. Y.; delivery to commence Aug. 20, and to continue, at the rate of 500 pounds per day, until completion of contract. Bids will be received for so much per pound, delivered.
10. Forms of proposals can be obtained at this office, where full particulars will be given, and responsible parties desiring to bid will be conveyed to the locality where the work is to be done, and specimens of the work shown them, any day at 10 o'clock in the morning (Sundays excepted.) Separate proposals will be received for each of the above classes of materials and labor, and no bid will be received unless made on the proper form and accompanied by good guarantees, certified to as required.
The successful bidders will be required to enter into contract with the United States, with good and sufficient sureties, for the prompt and proper fulfillment of their contracts.
Stamps for contracts and bonds to be furnished by the contractor. By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. JOHN NEWTON.
JOHN M. WILSON, Captain Engineers, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel United States Army.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
July 8, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. Aug. 12, 1867, for furnishing the material and performing the work for the basin retaining-wall of the proposed barge office, being a portion of the Battery Extension, New-York City.
Plans and specifications can be seen at this office and on application to Col. J. F. Morse, Superintendent of Repairs, Custom-house, New-York.
Bids must conform in all respects to the requirements of the plans and specifications and of this advertisement, or they will not be considered.
Each bid must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and execute the contract, if awarded to him—the bond to be approved by the United States District Judge or Clerk of the United States Court.
Bids for the work on two different plans will be received, and this Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be deemed for its interest to do so.
Proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for retaining-wall, &c., for Barge Office, New-York City," and addressed to the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fifth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, Aug. 5, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture required for the Female department of Grammar School-house No. 44, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
W. H. JOHNSTON,
W. H. BURRAS,
JOHN HEWITT,
CLAUS PUCKHAFER,
ZIMRI WEST,
Trustees of the Fifth Ward.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, NAVY-YARD,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1867.

FOR SALE.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until Aug. 1, 1867, for the purchase of the wooden "Bishop's derrick" now standing on the wharf at this Navy-yard; the purchaser to take it away within thirty (30) days after the sale.
The iron derrick, very near it, can be used without any charge to assist in taking the wooden derrick down.
CHAS. H. BELL,
Rear-Admiral U. S. N., Commandant.

PROPOSALS.

TO MACHINISTS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 A. M. of SATURDAY, the 3d day of August, 1867, for the supplying of stop-cocks and fire hydrants, viz.:
10 20-inch stop-cocks.
25 12-inch stop-cocks.
75 6-inch stop-cocks.
25 4-inch stop-cocks.
75 fire hydrants, Ayer's pattern.
75 fire hydrants, Race & Matthews' pattern.
Each proposal must be indorsed, "Proposal for stop-cocks and fire hydrants," together with the name of the bidder and date of offering. The amount of security required will be, for the stop-cocks, two thousand dollars, and for the Ayer's pattern fire hydrants, one thousand dollars, and for the Race & Matthews' pattern fire hydrants, one thousand dollars.
Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office.
THOMAS STEVENS, ROB'T L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.
CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1867.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 27, 1867.
Proposals are invited and will be received by the undersigned at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 15, 1867, for the purchase at private sale of the side-wheel steamer *Cosmopolitan*, belonging to the United States, and now lying at Fardy's wharf, South Baltimore.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Custom-house, New-York City, office of the Superintendent of Repairs, until Aug. 3, for heating the third and fourth stories of the New-York Custom-house with low pressure steam-heating apparatus, direct radiation. The coils or radiators to be appropriately finished, or covered with ornamented screens, and to have marble tops. The bidder must state the price per cubic foot of space heated; first, for heating without ventilation, and secondly, for heating with introduction of fresh air to each radiator, and in either case must he warrant to heat the space to 70 degrees, and during the coldest season. The price to include all the cutting, masonry and repairs that may become necessary for or in consequence of the construction of the apparatus. The bidder must state the size and kind of boilers, whether cast or wrought iron, the kind of radiators and the amount of radiating surface per 1,000 feet of space to be heated he proposes to use in both of the above cases.
Ten (10) per centum of the amounts found due will be retained until the efficiency of the apparatus has been well established to the satisfaction of authorized officers of the department, by its operation during one full season. Proposals must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for heating apparatus for New-York Custom-House," and addressed to J. F. MORSE, Superintendent of Repairs.
J. F. MORSE, Sup't.

PROPOSALS WANTED FOR FURNISHING 6,000 cubic yards of chips of trap rock stone for macadamizing, not exceeding 2½ inches in size, such as left from the Belgian pavements, said chips to be furnished on board vessels at most convinient docks to the quarries. Also price per cubic yard for delivering said chips at the drawbridge on Westchester-road, near West Farms, and at dock in Westchester village. Address JOS. HUSSON, Secretary to Commissioners, No. 42 [illegible]-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of OLIVER CARPENTER & CO., has expired by its own limitation. Dated JULY 27, 1867, Nos. 374, 376 and 378 Broadway, New-York.
OLIVER CARPENTER,
ERASTUS P. CARPENTER,
JOHN R. WALLER,
General Partners.
THOMAS A. VYSE, JR.,
Special Partner.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Public notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, under and in pursuance of the laws of the State of New-York: that the name under which said partnership is to be conducted is OLIVER CARPENTER & CO.; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the said partnership is the importing, manufacturing and dealing in straw and other goods; that the general partners interested in said partnership are OLIVER CARPENTER, who resides in Foxboro', in the State of Massachusetts; JOHN R. WALLER, who resides in the City, County and State of New-York; WILLIAM T. COOK, who resides at Foxboro' aforesaid, and JOHN H. WEBER, who resides in the City of New-York aforesaid; that the special partner interested in said partnership is THOMAS A. VYSE, JR., who resides in the town of West Farms, in the County of Westchester, and State of New-York, and who has contributed as such special partner to the common stock of said partnership the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in cash; and that said partnership is to commence on the twenty-seventh day of July, 1867, and to terminate on the twenty-seventh day of July, 1870. Dated at NEW-YORK, July 27, 1867.
OLIVER CARPENTER,
JOHN R. WALLER,
WILLIAM T. COOK,
JOHN H. WEBER,
General Partners.
THOMAS A. VYSE, JR.,
Special Partner.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the title of JOHNSON & LAZARUS is this day dissolved by the retirement of MOSES LAZARUS.
BRADISH JOHNSON,
MOSES LAZARUS,
WM. M. JOHNSON,
GEORGE W. JOHNSON.
Either party will sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1867.

The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of BRADISH JOHNSON & SONS.
BRADISH JOHNSON,
WM. M. JOHNSON,
GEORGE W. JOHNSON.

THE FIRM OF W. A. BRUSH & CO. IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.
W. A. BRUSH,
L. H. BIGLOW.
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1867.

The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of F. G. SMITH & CO., and have purchased the business and good-will of the Bradbury Piano, which they will continue to manufacture at No. 427 Broome-st.
F. G. SMITH,
RICHARD DOANE.
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1867.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of Macoy & Herwig is this day dissolved by limitation.
ROBT. F. MACOY,
JOHANNA HERWIG.
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1867.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

I WANT A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE THE wholesale agency for the British Provinces, and open an office and supply sub-agents in every county with Lloyd's great double maps of Europe and America, issued to-day and needed by every family, school and library in the land, with patent reversers by which either map can be thrown front. Each map is twenty feet square, with ribbon binding and double faced rollers. Cost $100,000 and three years' labor. Price only $4, worth $50. Twenty thousand copies can be sold in the Provinces. A small capital will do to start with. Also, a man to open an office in Chicago for the Western States, in New-Orleans for the Southern States. Also, an agent for California and the Pacific States, Cuba and South America and Europe. Ten dollars a copy can be got for this map. See description in wants' column of to-day's *Herald*, headed "$40 a day to Agents."
J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher
No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $10,000, TO EXTEND an already well-established business for the manufacture of ladies' fine shoes; one acquainted with the business preferred. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 5,024 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE, LONG ESTABLISHED, well stocked, lease, low rent, central thoroughfare, Brooklyn; excellent stand for business. Address APOTHECARY, Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, OR WILL SELL A genteel paying business; investment small; profits large; no humbug. Apply at No. 2?6 Broadway, Room 12.

MACHINERY.

ROOT'S TRUNK ENGINE combines the utmost economy of fuel, price, weight and space. Stationary and portable engines, and small propeller engines, always on hand. Large propeller engines by contract. Prices of stationary engines: 10-horse power, $450; 20-horse power, $750; 40-horse power, $1,300. Larger and smaller sizes in proportion. Also, boilers, steam-pumps, hoisting-engines, and machinery for stores, ships, coal, &c. Priced catalogues mailed.
ROOT STEAM ENGINE COMPANY,
2d-av., corner 28th-st., New-York.

TO BOAT OWNERS AND STEAM ENGINEERS.

LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVES.
THE "AMERICA" LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVE stood highest on the list of all those tested by the Government Commission as the best and most sensitive, and in every respect complying with the steamboat law. It has also received the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury.
CALL AND EXAMINE IT.
C. W. COPELAND, General Agent,
171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

LAW OFFICES, No. 72 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1867.
E. W. STOUGHTON, E. H. & C. B. STOUGHTON, Attorneys and Counselors at Law and Advocates in Patent Causes.
NOTICE.
Messrs. ROBINSON, HARRISON & CO., the manufacturers of the Lock-up Safety Valve, known as the Robinson Valve, are the only parties authorized to use any portion of the "Cameron" patent, and caution is hereby given to all parties using any other lock-up safety valves than the above, as they will be immediately prosecuted for infringement. E. H. & C. B. STOUGHTON, Attorneys for owners of Cameron's Patent.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

PAPER ENGINES FOR SALE.—SIX second-hand paper engines; rolls 30 inches long, 28 inches diameter; extra bed plates and roll bars; six Phelps' cylinder washers, all complete, with extra driving and lifting gears, pinions, &c. Apply to F. S. & J. PARKER, New-Haven, Conn., or to WHITE, SHEFFIELD & CO., New-York.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CATAWBA WINE, FROM THE KELLEY'S ISLAND WINE COMPANY, in original packages or decanted. OTIS FIELD, sole agent, No. 125 Fulton, corner Nassau-st., basement.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THOROUGHLY VENTILATED.
THE NEW AND DAZZLING PANTOMIME.
A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
The celebrated Pantomimist and Clown,
MR. G. L. FOX,
supported by the
TALENTED PANTOMIME COMPANY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½. EVENING AT 8,
LITTLE BOY BLUE;
OR,
HUSH-A-BYE BABY AND PATTY AND HER PITCHER.
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
COSTUMES, LAUGHABLE TRICKS, ETC.
To be seen at all hours,
FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 P. M.,
ANIMATE AND INANIMATE WONDERS.
LARGEST MUSEUM ON THIS CONTINENT.
Specimen curiosities purchased
FROM EVERY MUSEUM IN EUROPE.
THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM.
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection,
Have just been added.
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM,

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
The dramatic company in the HONEYMOON and KISS IN THE DARK. Prof. Logrenia, Magician; Trained Birds, Mice, &c.
MATINEES Wednesdays and Saturdays at 3 P. M.
Admission 30 cents; children 15 cents.

BOWERY THEATRE.

THE GREAT FESTIVAL, PANTOMIME, TOURNAMENT, ACROBATS, POSTURING, DANCING, SINGING, BOREAS, ANTHONY AND CLEOPATRA.
FRIDAY—Benefit of JOHN J. JONES, Treasurer.

CAN'T GO TO THE COUNTRY?
Well, go read "THE FALL OF FORT SUMTER."

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
NOS. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS FOR KEYPORT—FARE 25 CENTS!—The new, fast and commodious steamer HOLMDEL, Capt. H. E. ACKERSON, will run between Keyport and New-York, landing at short pier No. 26, first above Barclay-st., as follows, during the month of July: Leave Keyport daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., and

LEAVE NEW-YORK ON

Saturday, 20, 10½ A. M.	Thursday, 25, 10 A. M.
Tuesday, 23, 11 A. M.	Friday, 25, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, 24, 11 A. M.	

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¼, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

NOTICE.—TICKETS FOR THE GRAND MASONIC PICNIC at Myers Grove, dated Aug. 1, are good for Jones' Wood WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. The programme is now being prepared, and will be published in a few days. CHAS. S. BELCHER,
Chairman Executive Committee.
JAS. A. OVINGTON, Secretary, No. 5 Beekman-st.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID YACHT HATTIE MAY, lying at foot of 54th-st., East River, is now ready to receive charters every day in the week for pleasure parties or Fishing Banks; terms reasonable; manned by experienced sailors. For particulars inquire in the skirt store of J. S. WETHERBY, corner of 46th-st. and 3d-av.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Are closing out the entire balance of
LINEN DRESS GOODS,
at greatly reduced prices.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have a very complete assortment of
REAL BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETINGS
AND
IRISH PILLOW LINENS,
of their own importation, which they offer at low prices.
Every article warranted Pure Linen.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have a very complete assortment of
IRISH LINENS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
ALSO,
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, &c.,
of their own importation, which they offer at low prices.
Every article warranted.

FANS! FANS! FANS!
A fine assortment of French linen and silk. Also, traveling cases and fancy goods; kid, silk, thread and buckskin gloves; ribbons, laces, collars, cuffs, handkerchiefs, corsets and skirts, at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 739 BROADWAY, opposite Astor-place, infants' wardrobes, children's cloaks and suits, sacks, dresses, caps, blankets, waists, aprons, spencers, &c., &c.; new style of sun bonnets, gored skirts, &c., &c.; ladies' ready-made undergarments; large stock of embroidered yokes; initials and monograms embroidered to order for handkerchiefs and bed clothes; stamping and stamped goods wholesale and retail.

DUKE & LOCKWOOD—NEW LINEN STORE, No. 1,189 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts. Manufacturers and retailers of linen goods exclusively.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.—New styles at half price. Hats at $6, worth $12. Seaside hats $1. Traveling bonns, black lace bonnets. L. BINNS, Millinery, No. 577 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NO. 29 BROADWAY NEW-YORK, July 17, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army and Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 Washington-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of August next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of army clothing and equipage:

16,000	Uniform Coats.
34,000	Uniform Jackets.
7,775	Veteran Reserve Corps Jackets.
19,000	Knit Drawers.
128,000	Knit Shirts.
40,000	Great Coats (Footmen's.)
30,000	Great Coats (Horsemen's.)
150,000	Woolen Blankets.
30,000	Rubber Blankets.
10,000	Rubber Ponchas.
190,000	Lined Sack Coats.
100,000	Unlined Sack Coats.
100,000	Forage Caps.
89,000	pairs Bootees, M. S.
3,900	pairs Boots, M. S.
15,000	Brogans.
130,000	Leather Neck-stocks.
45,000	Hat Feathers.
100,000	Knapsacks (Regulation.)
11,000	Mann's Patent Knapsacks.
50,000	Haversacks (Regulation.)
7,500	Haversacks (Enameled.)
21,000	pairs Trousers, Horsemen's.
15,000	pairs Trousers, Footmen's.
2,807	pairs Leggings.
434	Hussar Jackets.
1,600	Straw Hats.
2,173	Dark Blue Trousers.
2,151	Buckles for Trousers.
54	yards Dark Blue Cloth.
419	yards Blue Flannel.
1,392	yards Green Merino.
129	yards Black Wigans.
799	yards Black Alpaca.
443	yards Brown Hollands.

Also, a quantity of various articles of irregular Clothing and Equipage.
Samples of all can be seen at the depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues had.
TERMS—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.
Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, AUG. 2,
At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn,
a general assortment of good parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, velvet and other carpets, &c., &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
"SAUGERTIES LEAD AND PAINT WORKS."—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Aug. 6, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the above valuable property at Saugerties, on the Hudson River, 100 miles from New-York City; consists of a large three-story stone mill 25x40, four wooden buildings formerly used as boarding-houses, one 150x30, two 18x18, one 46x30; stone warehouse, 50x32; brick carpenter shop, 24x22; stone building, 26x15; and commodious stone dwelling house with good garden. The mill has a never-failing water-power, driving an overshot wheel of any required size. The mill is equally well adapted for cotton, woolen, paper, or any other manufacture. The whole property embraces about six acres, and is very eligibly located, having daily access to the City by the Hudson River Railroad and steamboat direct from Saugerties.
For particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., or to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY
AND DINING-ROOM
FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.,
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS,
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York, mantels put up in the country. Cut this out

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 1,
THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes,
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½. Commences at 8.
IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF
LOTTA, LOTTA,
THE YOUNG AND VERSATILE COMEDIENNE.
She will appear
EVERY EVENING
IN
THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS,
AND
FAMILY JARS,
introducing her great specialties.
Box Book open.

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.

3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET....Proprietor
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, AUG. 1, AT 8.

1.	March et Cortege, (new)	Gounod
2.	Overture, "Nabucco"	Verdi
3.	Waltz, "Extravaganten"	Strauss
4.	Grand Selection, "Lurline"	Wallace
5.	Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor"	Nicolai
6.	Entr' Act, "Colombe," (new)	Gounod
7.	Polka Mazurka, "Arm in Arm," (new) Polka, "Gnomer," (new)	Strauss
8.	Fantasie, "Midsummer Night's Dream"	Mendelssohn
9.	Fantasie, "Visions in a Dream"	Lumbye
	THE ZITRER SOLO BY MR. GERB'L.	
10.	Waltz, "Promotionen"	Strauss
11.	Quartet, "Rigoletto"	Verdi
12.	Galop, "Fools"	Gung'l

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY will hereafter be known as the NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
VACATION TILL SEPTEMBER 2.
The Conservatory will re-open in September at No. 83 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 82 Broadway, New-York, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.
Experienced Professors from the Paris, Leipzig and Milan Conservatories are engaged, only the most able of the former teachers having been retained.
The subscription books will be open at the offices of the Conservatory, and circulars ready on and after August 19.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER,
A. F. LEJEAL,
HENRY MOLLENHAUER,
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary. Musical Directors.

MR. HENRY GEBHARD'S
PRIVATE SWIMMING-SCHOOL AND SEA-BATHS,
Foot of 64th, 65th and 66th sts., East River.
Entrance, 66th-st. and 1st-av.
BASINS for LADIES exclusively; gentlemen and children; no single baths.
Circulars at the Gymnasium, No. 161 5th-av.

MUSICAL.

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MEXICAN INTELLIGENCE

Maximilian's Crimes Set Forth by Liberal State Officers.

The Execution of Mexicans by the Imperialists.

The Reasons Why Maximilian and His Generals were Shot.

Official Correspondence Between Secretary Seward and the Mexican Government.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 31.

Just previous to the adjournment of Congress the President, in compliance with a resolution, sent to the Senate a mass of documents, from which the following papers are extracted:

MR. ROMERO TO MR. SEWARD.
[Memorandum—Translation.]
WASHINGTON, May 20, 1867.

Mr. ROMERO visited Mr. SEWARD to-day to inform him that he received a communication yesterday from his Government, inclosing a copy of Mr. LERDO DE TEJADA's reply, of the 22d of April last, to Mr. CAMPBELL's note to him from New-Orleans, on the 6th of the same month, in accordance with instructions from the Department of State, to intercede for the Ex-Archduke FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN and his partisans in Mexico. A Spanish copy of said reply is appended to this memorandum.

Fearing that the Government of the United States might be misinformed in regard to what had occurred in Mexico concerning the shooting of certain persons, Mr. ROMERO said he was instructed to inform Mr. SEWARD of the antecedents of the war, of all that had occurred during its existence, and what he considered the duties of the Mexican Government; that although Mr. ROMERO was satisfied that the Government of the United States was aware of all, as he had taken particular care to communicate events in writing, even to minuteness, he thought proper, in fulfillment of his instructions, to make the following explanations:

The Government of Mexico has not adopted the system of shooting the prisoners it takes from its enemies. Laying aside the question of the right to shoot them under peculiar and aggravating circumstances, such as have occurred during this war, after the departure of the French, up to the present time they have not been shot from the mere fact that they are fighting against Mexico.

While the French carried on the war they shot most all the prisoners they captured, either by Court-martial, by executing them secretly, or in virtue of the so-called decree of the usurper MAXIMILIAN, of the 3d of October, 1865. The Government of Mexico never desired to make reprisals; on the contrary, it often proposed a system of exchange, to be extended to all prisoners captured on both sides. The French would never agree to this, and only when they wished to exchange a particular person, would they make application for a partial exchange, which was never refused by the Mexican Generals. In the correspondence which Mr. ROMERO has sent to the Department of State, are several cases where the Mexican Government treated its prisoners of war with great lenity, particularly French and Belgians.

Mr. ROMERO has no knowledge of the execution of prisoners of war, except those at San Jacinto and a few chiefs and officers at Puebla. In regard to the first, it is known that the number of prisoners taken at San Jacinto was five or six times as many as were executed, and of course the majority were not executed, and those that were killed were not killed merely because they were making war against Mexico, but because they had committed crimes of all kinds in Zacatecas during the three days they remained there.

In regard to the executions at Puebla, although Mr. ROMERO has received no official information to confirm them, he believes, taking into consideration the well-known integrity of Gen. DIAZ, they were visited upon military chieftains who deserved the penalty by the laws of war, as for instance, if, belonging to the army of the Republic, they betrayed their flag and carried their forces over to the enemy. When persons of that sort are captured by the forces they desert, it is not strange they are treated with all the severity of military law common to all nations.

MR. LERDO DE TEJADA TO MR. CAMPBELL.
SAN LUIS POTOSI, Mexico, April 22, 1867.

SIR: Yesterday I had the honor to receive your communication of the 6th, from New-Orleans.

In it you gave the reasons why you were prevented from presenting your credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the President of the Republic of Mexico, and why you remained in New-Orleans since December last. The Government of the Republic regrets that those reasons prevented you from presenting your credentials and commencing official relations, for it would be very agreeable for the Government to receive you in your character as representative of the United States.

You also informed me that the satisfaction of the Government of the United States at the withdrawal of the French forces from Mexico, and the advance of the Government army toward the capital, was disturbed by the report of cruelty to the prisoners of war taken at San Jacinto. You also expressed the desire of the Government of the United States, in case the Archduke MAXIMILIAN and his partisans were captured, that they would be treated humanely as prisoners of war.

The enemies of the Republic, wishing to injure it as much as possible, were eager to exaggerate facts and circulate untruthful reports concerning the prisoners in San Jacinto. The greater portion of them were pardoned, and those that were executed by the chiefs of the Republican forces were not shot as prisoners of war, but as guilty by the law of nations and by the laws of the Republic. They had given themselves up to untold crimes in the City of Zacatecas, because they were fighting as rangers, without country or flag, as mercenaries hired to shed the blood of Mexicans who were defending their liberty and their institutions. No small number of these foreigners, taken in San Jacinto, were carried to Zacatecas, and there treated with as much benevolence as those taken in Jalisco, who were not really so guilty.

It has been the constant practice of the Government of the Republic, and the commanders of its forces, to respect life and treat the French prisoners with great consideration, while they, by supreme command, assassinated the prisoners taken from the Republican forces. French prisoners were often set at liberty without being exchanged.

Many of the principal French chiefs had entire towns burned; inhabitants were murdered by Courts-martial, and often unarmed persons were executed from mere suspicion, without form of trial; boys and old men, unable to bear arms, were ruthlessly butchered; yet the Government of the Republic and its chiefs did not resort to reprisals, though sufficient provocation was offered, but have always observed a humane conduct, with examples of the greatest generosity. For that reason the Republican cause of Mexico has excited the sympathy of all civilized nations.

After the withdrawal of the French forces, the Archduke MAXIMILIAN persisted in his useless attempt to shed more Mexican blood. With the exception of two or three cities, which he holds by force, he has seen the whole Republic rise up against him. Notwithstanding this, he wants to continue his work of ruin and desolation by an aimless war, surrounded by men well known for their robberies and assassinations, and the deepest dyed in crime of any in the Republic. When such persons are captured it is not reasonable to suppose they could be considered as simple prisoners of war, for they are responsible to the law of nations and amenable to the laws of the Republic.

The Government, which has given numerous proofs of its humanitarian principles, and of its sentiments of generosity, has also the obligation to consider, according to the circumstances of the cases, what is required by the principles of justice and its duties to the Mexican people.

The Government of the Republic hopes that, by the justification of its acts, it will preserve the sympathies of the people and Government of the United States, that have always had the greatest esteem for the people and Government of Mexico.

I have the honor to be, your most respectful and obedient servant,
LERDODE TEJADA.
His Excellency Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, &c., New-Orleans, La.

In a letter to Mr. ROMERO, dated Guadaloupe Hidalgo, May 3, 1867, Gen. DIAZ says:

"Gen. BAZAINE, through a third party, offered to surrender to me the cities which they occupied, and also to deliver MAXIMILIAN, MARQUEZ, MIRAMON, &c., into my hands, provided I would accede to a proposal which he made to me, and which I rejected, as I deemed it not very honorable. Another proposition was also made me by authority of BAZAINE, for the purchase of six thousand muskets and four million percussion caps; and if I had desired it he would have sold me both guns and powder, but I declined to accept it. The intervention and its results have opened our eyes, and hereafter we shall be more cautious in treating with foreign Powers, particularly with those of Europe, but especially so with France."

[Memorandum of an interview between Mr. SEWARD and Mr. ROMERO.]
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, June 15, 1867.

Mr. SEWARD said that he had asked an interview with Mr. ROMERO for the purpose of saying what follows:

Mexican public journals of both the Republican and Intervention parties seem to dwell great with pleasure upon any incident or circumstance that can be perverted into a proof that the Government of the United States seeks or is willing to obtain some undue advantage in Mexico, or some undue influence over the administration here. These expressions do not surprise Mr. SEWARD, although they are entirely without reason or color of reason. They are an inevitable form of partisan warfare in Mexico.

Mr. SEWARD is desirous that the administration of President JUAREZ should know that, besides the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of France and the Queen of England have severally and in a confidential manner appealed to the United States to use any legitimate good offices within their power to avert the execution of the Prince MAXIMILIAN. The United States have already expressed themselves on that subject with frankness and profound respect to the Government of President JUAREZ. To reiterate its opinions and wishes in a formal manner, in compliance with the wishes expressed by the Sovereigns of France and Great Britain, would perhaps embarrass the Government of President JUAREZ, and might tend to defeat the humane purposes entertained. At the same time Mr. SEWARD, assuming that the question may still remain an open one, is desirous that President JUAREZ should be informed of the interest in the person of the Prince MAXIMILIAN thus expressed by the last named European Powers.

Mr. SEWARD also thinks it proper to say that he apprehends no possible contingency in which any European power will attempt either invasion or intervention hereafter in Mexico, or in any other republican nation on the American continent. For this reason he does not think that Mexico has to apprehend any attempt at retaliation by European Powers as a consequence of whatsoever extreme decision the Mexican Government may make; but at the same time, Mr. SEWARD also thinks that a universal sentiment, favorable, conciliatory, and friendly towards the Republic of Mexico and the other Mexican Republics, would be likely to follow from such an exercise of clemency and magnanimity as the United States have thought proper to recommend.

Mr. SEWARD requested Mr. ROMERO, if compatible with his convictions of duty, to make these sentiments known in a private and confidential manner to the Republic of Mexico.

MR. ROMERO TO MR. SEWARD.
[Translation.]
WASHINGTON, June 21, 1867.

DEAR MR. SEWARD: I have had the honor to receive your esteemed letter of this date, in which you communicate to me "that you are authorized to inform President JUAREZ that the Emperor of Austria will reinstate Prince MAXIMILIAN in all his rights to succession as Archduke of Austria, as soon as MAXIMILIAN should be set at liberty, and should renounce forever all his projects in Mexico," and you beside request me to transmit this message by telegraph to President JUAREZ for his information, together with your recommendation that unless there should be some objection, it should be made known to MAXIMILIAN.

I have the honor to inform you in response that this very day I transmitted the letter mentioned from you to the Department of Foreign Relations of the Mexican Republic, my communication having gone by telegraph to New-Orleans, where it would reach in time to go on to-morrow by the steamer which plies weekly to Matamoras. M. ROMERO.
Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, &c.

THE FALL OF QUERETARO AND CAPTURE OF MAXIMILIAN.
DEPARTMENT OF WAR AND NAVY, SECTION FIRST.

The city of Queretaro having been occupied by force of arms, you have informed the Government that 8,000 men and more than 400 chiefs and officers of the enemy have been captured, among them FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN, of Hapsburgh, who hitherto has styled himself the Emperor of Mexico.

Before dictating any resolution relative to the prisoners, the Government has desired to deliberate with calmness and forbearance which are befitting to the seriousness of the circumstances. It has set aside the resentments which a prolonged war might inspire, desiring only to listen to the voice of its high duties toward the Mexican people.

It has considered, not only on the justice with which the laws might be applied, but on the necessity there may be of carrying them out.

It has considered to what extent mercy and magnanimity may be exercised, and what limits justice and the imperative necessity of securing the peace, protecting the legitimate interests, and securing the rights and all the future of the Republic, will not permit it to trespass.

After Mexico had suffered all the evils of a civil war of fifty years' duration; when the people had succeeded finally in causing the laws and the Constitution of the country to be respected; when they had repressed and conquered certain classes, which, to satisfy their private interests, sacrificed all interests and all social rights; when peace and tranquility once more dawned upon the country, in view of the general will of the people and the impotency of those who had desired to subjugate them, then the most reckless of the remnant of the classes which had been put down, appealed to the foreigner, hoping with his assistance to gratify their cupidity and revenge.

They went abroad to arouse the ambition and turpitude of a foreign monarch, and they came back to the Republic, having for their only associates foreign intervention and treason.

The Archduke, FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN, of Hapsburgh, consented to become the principal instrument to carry out this work of iniquity, which has weighed upon the Republic for five years, attended by every species of crime and by every kind of calamity. He came to oppress a people; attempted to destroy their Constitution and their laws, without any authority than that of a few votes destitute of all right, and forcibly obtained through the presence and force of foreign bayonets.

He came, voluntarily, to assume the most serious responsibilities which are condemned by the laws of all nations, and which were provided for in several preëxisting laws of the Republic, the last of them being that of January 25, 1862, sanctioned in order to define the offences against the independence and security of the nations; against the law of nations, against the individual guarantees, and against the public peace and order.

The flagrant acts in the conduct of MAXIMILIAN embrace the greater number of responsibilities specified in that law.

He not only lent himself to serve as the instrument of a foreign intervention, but also, to carry on of himself a war of filibusters; he brought other foreigners, Austrians and Belgians, the subjects of Governments not at war with the Republic.

He endeavored to subvert forever the political institutions and the government which the nation had freely given to itself by assuming to arrogate to himself the supreme power, without other authority than that of the votes of a few persons appointed and delegated by the foreign invader, or who were compelled thereto by the presence and threats of the foreign force.

He disposed of the lives, the rights and the interests of Mexicans only through the violence of force, and without any lawful authority therefor.

He promulgated a decree containing barbarous proscriptions, in order to murder the Mexicans who defended, or who even did not betray those who defended, the independence and institutions of their country.

He caused a very large number of bloody executions to be perpetrated under that barbarous decree, and its application to be visited upon distinguished Mexican patriots, even before it could be presumed that they had heard of its promulgation.

He ordered that his own soldiers, or consented under the false title of chief of the nation, that the soldiers of the foreign invader should set fire to and destroy many and entire towns throughout the whole extent of the Mexican territory, and particularly in the States of Michoacan, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Coahuila and Nuevo-Leon.

He ordered his own agents, or consented that the agents of the foreigner should murder many thousands of Mexicans, who were charged with crime for defending their country. And when the armies of the foreign Power withdrew, and he saw that the whole Republic had risen against him, he still sought to surround himself with some of the most guilty men of the civil war, availing himself of every means of violence and depredation, of death and desolation, to uphold to the last moment his false title, of which he has not attempted to divest himself, until he found himself obliged to abandon it, not of his own will, but through force.

Among the men who have desired to sustain him to the last moment, thus consummating all the consequences of treason to their country, appear as some of the principal leaders the so-called Gens. Don MIGUEL MIRAMON and Don TOMAS MESIA, who have figured prominently in Queretaro as Generals-in-Chief to the *corps d'armée* of MAXIMILIAN.

Against both of these a grave responsibility was already pending for their having sustained the civil war for many years without stopping at the most guilty acts, and being always an obstacle and a constant threat against the peace and consolidation of the institutions of the Republic.

Article twenty-eight of the law referred to provides that the pains imposed in it be applied to the criminals caught in the very act of committing the crime (*in flagrante delicto*,) or during any action of war, the identification alone of the person being required.

Both of these circumstances being embraced in the present case, the public knowledge of the facts would suffice to authorize you to proceed agreeably to that article of the law.

Nevertheless, the Government, desiring to make use of its ample faculties, with the view that there may be the fullest justification for the proceeding in this case, has resolved that with reference to it the trial be proceeded with which the same law provides for in other cases, so that in this manner the defences which the accused may wish to make may be heard in this one, and that the judgment be pronounced called for in justice.

In virtue whereof the citizen President of the Republic has determined that you adopt the measures for proceeding to the trial of FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN, of Hapsburgh, and of his so-called Generals Don MIGUEL MIRAMON and Don TOMAS MEJIA, proceeding in the trial with entire accordance to the articles, from the sixth to the eleventh, inclusive, of the law of the 25th of January, 1862, which are those relating to the form of the judicial proceeding.

Respecting the other chiefs and officers or functionaries apprehended in Queretaro, you will be pleased to send lists of them to the Government specifying the classes or occupations which they held among the enemy, in order to be enabled to determine what it is proper to do agreeably to the circumstances of the cases.

Independence and liberty!
SAN LUIS POTOSI, May 21, 1867.
MEJIA.
The Citizen General of Division,
MARIANO ESCOBEDO,
Commander-in-Chief of the Army Corps of the North, Queretaro.

Execution of Viduarri—His Followers Ordered to Surrender Themselves—Other Imperial Generals Shot.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 31.

The latest Rio Grande dates furnish the following official accounts from Queretaro and San Luis Potosi, received at 10 o'clock A. M. on July 13:

On the 8th inst., VIDUARRI was apprehended at No. 6 San Camilo-street, in the City of Mexico. He was immediately put in the Chapel, and at 4:30 P. M. was shot to death with musketry.
(Signed) ESCOBEDO.

ARMY OF OPERATIONS, QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, MEXICO, July 8.

The Commander-in-Chief has ordered me to make known to whom it may concern that, not wishing to be obliged to commit acts of severity, such as practiced with Don SANTIAGO VIADUARRI, he has ordered it to be conceded that the individuals spoken of in the decree of June 21 may have further time in which to present themselves. A new term of twenty-six hours will be granted in which to present themselves as prisoners, the time to expire on the 9th inst. at 6 o'clock P. M.
(Signed) JOSE J. ALVAREZ.

The *Ranchero* gleans the following items from interior correspondents and exchanges. The execution of Gen. CASTILLO and other Imperial officers, among them Cols. ALMANZO, BUEYEZ, BINTO and MOVRETT, at Queretaro, on the 9th inst., is confirmed. They were shot through a mock trial. Blood is thicker than water throughout all Mexico. The feeling is apparently unanimous for JUAREZ for next President. On the other hand, JUAREZ is continually assuring the people that he will never again be a candidate.

CANALES and GOMEZ are causing great trouble in the southern portion of the State of Tamaulipas.

A military commander of the line of the Rio Grande District of the North has been appointed, and Gen. BARRIOZABAL will remain as Military Commander of the State.

Forces are moving forward to be used in crushing CANALES, GOMEZ and other bands in the centre of the State.

The force to garrison Matamoras will be two thousand men, and they have already passed Queretaro.

The Governor of Coahuila, DE ZARANOSSA, has divided his State into districts, which are to be presided over by military commissions. The powers are complete and final.

NARRAGANSETT PARK.

Inauguration of the Association at Providence, R. I.—Great Assemblage of Fast Trotters—$10,000 Awarded in Premiums—First Day's Proceedings.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, July 31.

The inauguration of the magnificent new trotting track of the Narragansett Park Association at Cranston, three miles from Providence, R. I., took place to-day under most brilliant auspices. The day was delightfully fine, the attendance of spectators immense, and the trotting of the very highest character.

Narragansett Park has been constructed at the expense and under the direct auspices of Col. AMASA SPRAGUE, the President of the new Association, and is confessedly the most magnificent trotting course in the United States. No expense has been spared in its construction; the structures of every description being of the most substantial character and beautiful designs. The track has been laid out with the greatest judgment, the turns being unusually easy and their grading admirably executed. The grand stand is a superb specimen of architecture, being 350 feet in length and capable of seating 6,000 persons. An uninterrupted view of every part of the course is secured to the spectators in consequence of its elevated and commanding location. A spacious and lofty canopy shelters the assemblage from the sun, dust and rain. It comprises a ladies' reception and sitting rooms, fitted up in elegant style and with every convenience for their comfort, on the second story, as well as spacious club rooms for the members of the Association. On the ground floor is an extensive public refreshment room, capable of accommodating 500 persons at one time, where every description of culinary refreshment can be obtained at moderate charges, but no spirituous liquors are sold. The grand staircases are finished in black walnut and oak. In the cupola is the President's room, which commands a magnificent view of the beautiful scenery for miles around. The judges' stand is classically and elegantly designed, the upper story being devoted to the use of representatives of the Press. The improvements of the grounds are not yet completed—the inclosure, which contains about thirty acres, being for the accommodation of carriages. The cost of the park when finished will be about $500,000, and it will be the most perfect and magnificent trotting course in the world.

The Press received every attention and courtesy from the President, Col. SPRAGUE, and the efficient Secretary, Mr. GEO. H. SMITH, was unwearied in his exertions to secure their comfort.

FIRST RACE.

The first trot was for purse of $2,500 for all trotting stallions, best 3 in 5, in harness, the first horse taking $2,000 and the second $500.

THE ENTRIES.

W. D. PEABODY, Cranston, R. I., black stallion *Dan Rice*; WM. TURNBULL, New-York, brown stallion *Vanderbilt*; JOHN POOR, Boston, Mass., black stallion *Draco Prince*; O. W. DIMOCK, New-York, brown stallion *G. M. Patchen, Jr.*; DAN MACE, New-York, bay stallion *Gen. McClellan*; WM. WALTERMIRE, New-York, black stallion *Harry Clay*; and J. HOLSTEAD, Copake, New-York, chestnut stallion *Driss Burger*.

Dan Rice had the call in the pools, bringing $130; *Draco* $85, *Patchen* $50, and the field $40. *Vanderbilt* did not start. The judges were Messrs. S. HOAGLAND, New-York; D. BLANCHARD, Boston; and M. B. MEAD, Providence.

FIRST HEAT—*Draco Prince* had the pole; *Gen. McClellan* second; *Dan Rice, George Patchen, Clay* and *Burger* in the order named. *Henry Clay* got a clear length the best of the send off, *Patchen* being next, and the favorite third. Going around the upper turn, above the stand, *Clay* still held his leading position, with *Patchen* two lengths before *Dan Rice*, and *McClellan* on the latter's wheel; *Draco* some lengths behind. In this order they passed the quarter-pole in 37 seconds, *Burger* bringing up the rear, and along the backstretch there was no material change beyond *Patchen* drawing closer to *Clay*. The half-mile pole was reached in 1:15. *Clay* was still a length ahead of *Patchen*, who was as far before *Dan Rice*. *McClellan* was fourth, and *Draco*, who had rapidly closed on his horses, close up. On the third quarter *Patchen* passed *Clay*, and the favorite drew up to the latter, the race evidently lying between these three. Coming up the homestretch *Dan Rice* showed a fine burst of speed, and closing rapidly at every stride on *Patchen*. He got on even terms at the distance, and, after a magnificent race, beat him to the score by a length and a half. Time, 2:28¼. *McClellan*, who passed *Clay* on the homestretch, was third, *Draco Prince* fifth, and *Burger* last.

SECOND HEAT—*Dan Rice* sold for $200; *Draco*, $120; *McClellan*, $45; *Patchen*, $15, and the field $5. A good send-off was had, but on rounding the upper turn *Dan Rice* was leading, with *Clay* second, *Draco* and *Patchen* next in order. Passing the quarter pole in thirty-seven seconds the favorite was two lengths ahead, but on the backstretch *Draco* passed *Clay* and laid at *Rice's* wheel as they went past the half-mile pole; *McClellan*, who was next, being four lengths behind. On the third quarter *Rice* evidently tired, broke, but caught immediately, and they swung in the homestretch side by side. A splendid race home ensued between *Draco* and *Dan Rice*, the former winning by a neck only, *Patchen* third, *McClellan* fourth, and *Clay* last. Time, 2:26¼.

THIRD HEAT—The result of the last heat made a material change in the betting, *Draco* selling for $500, *Rice* $300 and the field $60. *Draco* at once went to the front, with *Rice* second, but the latter's bolt was shot, and *Patchen* passed him before they reached the quarter pole, in 36½ seconds, *Draco* there being two lengths ahead. On the backstretch *Rice* fell hopelessly into the rear in company with *Burger*, and the race was left to *Draco* and *Patchen*, the former being three lengths ahead at the half-mile pole, in 1:13½. He kept this gap open throughout the remainder of the race, winning the heat easily by three lengths, *Patchen* second, six lengths before *McClellan*, *Dan Rice* and *Burger* being distanced. Time, 2:28.

SUMMARY.

Purse $2,500, for all trotting stallions, three in five, in harness.

J. Poor's blk. s. Draco Prince	5	1	1	1
O. Dimock's br. s. George M. Patchen	2	2	3	2
D. Mace's b. s. Gen. McClellan	3	3	4	3
W. D. Peabody's blk. s. Dan Rice	1	2	dis.	
W. Waltermire's blk. s. Harry Clay	4	6	dr'n	
J. Halstead's ch. s. Driss Burger	6	5	dis.	
W. Turnbull's b. s. Vanderbilt	drawn.			

Time—2:28¼, 2:26¼, 2:28, 2:30¼.

SECOND RACE.

The second race was for a purse of $1,000, for horses that never trotted better than 2:30, three in five, in harness. There were eight entries, but *Lew Pettee, License* and *Shepherd Knapp, Jr.*, were drawn, leaving James McMann's blk. m. *Cora*, W. C. Trimble's b. h. *Bingham Colt*, J. Bowen's b. g. *John Ferris*, W. Peabody's gr. m. *Dutch Girl* and M. Rodeier's g. s. *Confidence* to contend for the purse. *Cora* was the favorite in pools, bringing 110, *Ferris* 60, *Bingham Colt* 75, *Confidence* 25 and *Dutch Girl* 10.

FIRST HEAT—*Confidence* took a strong lead from the score, being two lengths at the quarter-pole in thirty-six and a half, *Dutch Girl* next, *Bingham Colt* third, *Cora* fourth and *Ferris* last. *Confidence* broke near the half-mile pole, which he passed in one thirteen and a half, two lengths behind *Dutch Girl*, who had given him the go by. He kept falling behind in consequence of this break, and *Bingham* and *Cora* passed him on the three-quarter stretch, the latter being second as they turned into the homestretch. *Dutch Girl* in the meantime had opened a wide gap, and, although *Cora* tried to reach her as they came up the straight, she failed to do so, and *Dutch Girl* won the heat by six lengths, in 2:29¼; *Bingham Colt* was third, *Confidence* fourth and *Ferris* last.

SECOND HEAT—Dan Mace took McMann's place behind *Cora* and Sam. McLaughlin got in behind *Bingham Colt*. *Confidence* got the best of the start, with *Dutch Girl* second, and *Cora* last of all. These positions remained unaltered throughout; *Confidence* winning the heat by four lengths, *Dutch Girl* second, *Bingham* third, close up, Ferris fourth, and Cora last. Time, 2:28.

THIRD HEAT—Sam McLaughlin now got in to drive Bingham. Confidence was the first off, but breaking at the turn, Dutch Girl took the lead. On the backstretch Dutch Girl and the Bingham Colt trotted head and head together, but the latter drawing away, led a length at the half-mile pole, which was trotted in 1:14. At the homestretch turn Confidence passed Dutch Girl, but could not reach Bingham Colt, who won by two lengths. Ferris third, Cora fourth, and Dutch Girl last. Time—2:32¼. Dutch Girl was drawn.

FOURTH HEAT—Ferris led around the turn, with Confidence second, and Bingham, who broke directly after the send-off, third. Along the backstretch they were all together, but Bingham drew away and was half a length before Confidence, who was now driven by Dan Mace, Ferris third and Cora last. A fine struggle between Bingham and Confidence now ensued, and as they swung into the homestretch a collision took place, resulting in some of the spokes of the wheel of Bingham's sulky being broken. After a close and exciting race, Confidence crossed the score half a length ahead of Bingham, Cora being third, and Ferris last. Time, 2:31¼.

FIFTH HEAT.—After a close contest throughout between Bingham and Confidence, to whom the race was now virtually confined, Mace brought home the latter a winner of the heat and race in 2:31¼.

SUMMARY.

Purse $1,000, for all horses that never trotted better than 2:30; best three in five, in harness; $750 to the first horse, and $250 to the second.

M. Roden's g. s. Confidence	1	2	1	1	
W. C. Trimble's B. H. Bingham's colt	3	3	1	2	2
J. D. McMann's b'k m. Cora	2	5	4	3	3
J. J. Bowen's b. g. John Ferris	5	4	3	4	4
W. D. Peabody's g. m. Dutch Girl	1	2	5	dr.	

Time—2:29¼, 2:28, 2:32¼, 2:31¼, 2:31¼.

The Riot at St. Hyacinth—Firing of the Volunteers upon the Crowd Condemned.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, July 31.

The conduct of the volunteers in firing into the crowd at St. Hyacinth, is seriously censured by the Press. An investigation into the matter shows that their officers completely lost their presence of mind. The *Herald* recommends Parliament to take action so as to regulate the calling out of volunteers of the county towns in such cases.

Hon. MALCOLM CAMERON has been appointed Queen's printer to the Dominion.

Ninety thousand dollars was realized by the Crown Land Department from sales in the Madoc region.

It has been decided that the Seventy-eighth Regiment will remain here.

The Tenth Brigade, Royal Artillery, leave to-night *en route* to England.

Death of Hon. Henry Stevens, of Vermont.

BARNET, Vt., Wednesday, July 31.

Hon. HENRY STEVENS, a distinguished citizen of Vermont, aged seventy-five years, died at his residence here last night. His funeral takes place on Friday.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Grand Base Ball Match—Atlantic vs. Union—The Champions Defeated.

The first appearance this season of the Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn, in an important game was sufficient attraction to draw together five or six thousand people to Morrisania yesterday. Their opponents on this occasion were the well-known Union Club, of Morrisania, who have occupied a very prominent position among our leading clubs for the last two seasons. As this was the first meeting between the two clubs since 1865, the anxiety to see a game between two such first-class organizations was very great. Since 1861 the Atlantics and Unions have had their annual matches, with the exception just mentioned, and on every occasion the Atlantics have been victorious. In 1865 the first game, played at Morrisania, was won by the champions by a score of 15 to 5. The return game was also won by the Atlantics, the score being 53 to 31. In the latter the Atlantics scored 19 home runs—just the number of runs they made in the game of yesterday. During last season the Unions challenged their old contenders to a renewal of their annual games. The challenge was accepted, and the day named, but through some misunderstanding the Atlantics failed to appear on the ground. This was a great disappointment to the friends of the Union Club, who boldly asserted their faith in the ability of their favorites to defeat the Atlantics, and wrest from them their proud title of champions. All efforts of the Unions to bring about a meeting after this *fiasco* failed, and the Morrisania boys had to bide their time.

At 3:30, when the game commenced, fully 6,000 persons were present, the entire field being surrounded. The ladies of Morrisania, who take such an interest in the Union Club, were on the ground in large numbers, and occupied the seats expressly reserved for them. The weather was delightful for field sports, the air bracing and not too warm for comfort.

The game promised to be close and exciting from the way in which it opened, but it was soon seen that the Atlantics were not in the right trim to contend with so strong a club as the Unions. Their fielding, with one or two exceptions, was of the muffin order, and their batting not up to their usual mark. The Unions, on the contrary, batted safely from the very start, while their fielding was first class. With the game a tie on the second inning, the Unions pulled away from their opponents at a rattling pace, and the finish of the sixth inning saw them in the van by the totals of 19 to 3. This rather astonished the Brooklynites, for although they have been in close quarters before, this was a little too one-sided to be comfortable.

It is a trite saying that a game is never lost by the Atlantics till the last inning. In their first match with the Mutual Club, last season, the score stood at 14 to 3 at the close of the seventh inning, and yet the end of the ninth inning saw the champions winners by 17 to 15. So it was that the friends of the Atlantics took a little courage when their favorites got into a streak of batting in the seventh inning, making seven runs before the last hand was lost. But for their share of the inning the Unions duplicated these figures, thus placing the result beyond the shadow of a doubt. From this time out the Atlantics lost all hope of success, but still strove manfully to reduce the odds against them, and in the last two innings scored 9 runs to 6.

To say that the result was a surprise to the majority of the persons present would be superfluous. Even the most sanguine friends of the Union Club did not anticipate such a victory for their favorites. The odds were largely in favor of the champions before the game commenced, and when the Unions crept ahead, their friends took courage and invested rather freely, and large sums changed hands.

The umpiring was fully in keeping with the reputation of the gentleman who occupied the position. His decisions were very impartial, while the manner in which he kept the pitchers down to their work rendered the game shorter and more interesting. We append the score:

ATLANTIC.	Outs.	Runs.	UNION.	Outs.	Runs.
Pearce, s. s.	3	3	Goldie, 1st b.	3	4
Start, 1st b.	2	4	Martin, 2d b.	3	5
Crane, 2d b.	4	2	Pabor, p.	3	4
Galvin, c. f.	4	2	Austin, c. f.	2	6
Ferguson, 3d b.	1	3	Aiken, s. s.	1	4
Macdonald, l. f.	4	2	Birdsall, c.	4	2
Kenney, r. f.	2	1	Ketchum, 3d b.	3	2
Zettlein, p.	4	0	Beals, r. f.	5	2
Mills, c.	3	2	Smith, l. f.	4	3
Total	27	19	Total	27	32

INNINGS:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Atlantic	2	0	1	0	0	0	7	4	5	—19
Union	0	2	5	7	0	5	7	4	2	—32

Fly-catches—Atlantics, 6; Union, 8.
Out on fouls—Atlantics, 10; Union, 7.
Struck out—Macdonald, 2; Mills, 1.
Bases on called balls—Ferguson, 2; Kenney, 1; Pearce, 1.
Home runs—Goldie, 2; Kenney, 1.
Passed balls—Mills, 7; Birdsall, 14.
Umpire—Mr. JOHN GRUM, of the Eckford Club.
Scorers—Messrs. MONK and SWIFT.
Time of game—Two hours and fifty minutes.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

REVIVAL OF AN OLD CONFIDENCE OPERATION.—On yesterday a man named BARTHOLOMEW CONROY reached this City from Worcester, Mass., on his way to California, and proceeded at once to the office of the California Steamship Company, on Pier No. 42 North River, where he purchased and paid for a ticket to San Francisco. At the time he entered the office a man was there, who coming up to CONROY, asked him if he was going to California, and on receiving an affirmative reply the stranger said that he would like to engage some one to take charge of two horses that he intended to ship to California. A further conversation ensued between the two, the result of which was that CONROY agreed to take care of the horses for $60, and the two started off to get the animals and bring them to the steamer. CONROY is a stranger in the City, and can give no idea of where his companion took him, but the walk was lengthy and devious. In the course of their travels CONROY called upon the aid of his newly found friend to find him a place where he could exchange $225 in greenbacks for gold. The stranger was of course happy to render any little assistance of the kind desired, and after some further walking took CONROY into a place he said was an exchange office, where a man was found who was ready to transact the business, and did so by taking the $225 and giving CONROY $200 in bogus coin, the pieces being what purported to be $20. After making this exchange, CONROY and his friend came out of the office in a great hurry to get the horses, and after a few blocks the friend stepped into a building to see a man, and requested CONROY to wait a moment. CONROY did wait more than a moment; waited, indeed, unsuspectingly for two hours and then hurried off to the steamer, and only on his arrival there did he discover that he had been victimized. He then hastened off to the Fifth Precinct Station-house, but his description of his friend was so vague that the sharper has yet not been arrested, and there is little likelihood that he will be. CONROY sails to-day, leaving $225 as his involuntary contribution to the necessities of New York sharpers.

DESCENT ON A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—At 10 o'clock last evening Capt. GARLAND, of the Fourteenth Precinct, accompanied by Officers CAMPBELL and MARTINOT, by virtue of a warrant issued yesterday by Justice HOGAN, made a descent on the alleged disorderly house No. 148 Hester-street, kept by MARY FARRELL and DANIEL CURREN, *alias* "Curley Dan." At the time the officers entered there were in the house MAGGIE BROWN, ROSA BROWN, ELLEN RYAN and SUSAN CLARK, all of whom, together with the two proprietors, were carried off to the Station-house, where they were detained last night and will this morning, in obedience to the warrant, be produced before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court. The house has frequently been reported as a great nuisance in the neighborhood in which it is located, and the inhabitants of that thickly populated region, who gathered in great force, looked upon the proceedings of Capt. GARLAND with evident delight.

THE FIRST UNION CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING SOCIETY.—The members of the above Society paid in their fourth subscription last evening at Farmer's Institute, No. 49 Ludlow-street, the sum amounted to $522, making a total of $1,825 50 in bank after paying all expenses. The right to the first two appropriations will be sold on Friday evening, Aug. 9. The Secretary stated that he should be in attendance daily from 10 to 4 for the purpose of enrolling members in this Society, some vacancies being caused by members not paying up their subscriptions. The Second Coöperative Building Society, of which J. W. FARMER is President, will hold a meeting on Friday evening at the above rooms.

THE RECENT COLLISION ON THE NORTH RIVER.—At an early hour Tuesday morning Mr. A. J. MUNGER discovered the remains of a young man floating in the Hudson River, off One Hundred and Forty-third-street. The remains were towed ashore and given in charge of the Thirty-second Precinct Police. From papers found on the body, the remains are supposed to be those of GEORGE MCALLISTER, the young man who was drowned by the collision between the yacht *Lady Kerwin* and the steamer *James W. Baldwin*, off the Elysian Fields, on Friday morning last, as previously published in the TIMES. Coroner WILDEY was notified of the case, and an inquest will be held in a few days.

THE MERCANTILE TOWING ASSOCIATION.—The Mercantile Towing Association met at the Washington Hotel, last evening, Mr. L. BOYER, the President, in the chair. It was announced that more than $1,200 had been subscribed by members of the Association, for the purpose of carrying out the object of the Association, which is to show the unconstitutionality or, if that cannot be done, to secure the repeal of the State law requiring the employment of Hell Gate pilots by all vessels of a certain tonnage that pass through the Hell Gate channel. A code of by-laws was presented and laid over till the next meeting, and it was resolved that then final action upon them should be taken. The Association adjourned to Wednesday evening next

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.—From the report of the managers of this institution for the past year it appears that in the Male Orphan Asylum the admissions during the year numbered 93, and in the Female Asylum 40. On the 1st of January, 1867, there were in the Male Asylum 453 children, and in the Female Asylum 355. During the year 8 deaths occurred. The financial statement shows that the receipts from Feb. 1, 1866, to Feb. 1, 1867, amounted to $91,172 09, all of which was expended save a balance of $4,919 20. The Easter Sunday collections amounted to $21,166 41, and the Christmas collections to $24,829 58. The annual ball of the Young Men's Association produced $5,851 60.

UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.—The fourth anniversary of the University Convocation of the State of New-York, will be held in the City of Albany on Tuesday, the 6th of August, at 10 o'clock A. M., and is expected to continue three days. Papers on several important subjects will be read. Since the last Convocation, the following members have died: Principal J. R. BELLAMY, Albion Academy; Principal GEORGE KERR, LL.D., late of Jefferson County Institute; Principal B. A. SMITH, Union Academy of Belleville; Principal PETER SMEALLIE, Andes Collegiate Institute.

FIRE IN READE-STREET.—At 11:15 o'clock last evening a fire broke out on the third floor of the building No. 8 Reade-street, the four upper stories being occupied by WM. WAKE as a storeroom for pianoforte hardware, and extended to the fourth floor before it was extinguished, inflicting a loss of $1,000 upon the stock and $500 to building. The entire loss is covered by insurance.

THE NEW-YORK DRAMATIC UNION.—The Union will hold a Summer Festival at Echo Bay, New-Rochelle, Aug. 14, comprising a boat race, musical entertainment and clam bake, which will take place in the afternoon, and a ball and supper in the evening. The affair is in good hands, and will doubtless prove highly entertaining to the guests of the "Union."

THE MCKEON DEMOCRACY.—This branch of the Democracy have elected the following officers: President—DANIEL M. O'BRIEN; First Vice-President—JOHN H. WILLIAMS; Second Vice-President—JAMES OLIVER; Secretary—E. M. PLUMB; Assistant Secretary—WILLIAM A. CROLIUS; Treasurer—THOMAS MCSPEDON.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—On the 26th inst., JOHN RYAN, an employe at Ward's Island, committed suicide by drowning himself at the City Cemetery. His remains were recovered on Tuesday, and Coroner GOVER was notified to hold an inquest. No further particulars of the affair could be obtained.

THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS.—The sale of the two United States cutters on Monday was made by Messrs. LAWRENCE & FOULKE, and not, as stated, by Mr. RICHARD G. WHITE.

METEORS.—The meteors which did not appear last November are, it is said, to visit us on the evenings of the 9th and 10th of this month.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

INJUNCTION AGAINST THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.—An application was made to Judge LOTT, at his residence in Flatbush, yesterday, by Messrs. MORRIS and TROY, on behalf of the Committee on Accounts of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, for an injunction to restrain the Superintendents of the Poor from acting under a contract made between them and Messrs. COOPER & DISBROW for supplying fresh meat to the Almshouse, and also forbidding them to receive any of the supplies specified in the contract, or paying any money to the above parties. The ground of the application was that the contract is invalid, for the reason that it was not approved by the Committee on Accounts of the Board of Supervisors, as required by law; that the contract for these particular supplies was awarded on the day on which the proposals were opened to a man named JOHN CHAPPEL, and that the award to him was approved by the Committee of the Board of Supervisors, as required by law; but that the Superintendents of the Poor, claiming that they could not find CHAPPEL, and without readvertising for proposals, as the applicants claim they should have done, entered into contract with Messrs. COOPER & DISBROW, the amount of contract being $35,000. The Judge granted a temporary injunction, returnable on Monday next in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, when the case will be argued.

THE RECENT SHOOTING AFFAIR.—JOHN MULLEN, who was shot on Monday night by MICHAEL DAILEY, the proprietor of a liquor-store at the corner of Fulton-avenue and Fort Green-place, is in about the same condition as previously reported, but the probabilities are that he will ultimately recover. The bullet has not yet been extracted, and is lodged beside the windpipe, about six inches below where it entered—the lower part of the left jaw. MULLEN's jaw was shattered in a horrible manner, and he is yet unable to speak in consequence thereof. Yesterday morning DAILEY was released on bail by District-Attorney MORRIS, and it would seem, from the statements of persons who witnessed the affair, that he was not entirely to blame in pursuing the course which resulted so disastrously to MULLEN. His barroom was filled with drunken rioters, among whom, it is alleged, was the injured man, and, if he were not justified in acting as he did, the circumstances were surely extenuating.

THE OBSTRUCTIONS ON THE RIVER FRONT.—The work of removing obstructions was resumed yesterday. A large pile of staves, &c., was removed from a yard at the foot of Pearl-street, as it obstructed the passage way to the river. At the foot of Adams-street a fence of a yard was ordered to be torn down as it extended over the sidewalk. A quantity of iron which blocked up the street here was also removed. At the foot of Washington-street a brick stable was torn down as it obstructed the street to a certain extent, and a pile of staves removed from the sidewalk. The Street Commissioner is pursuing the work without interference. A squad of policemen are always near at hand in case of any emergency.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT TRANSACTION.—Two Germans named ISADOR NORTON and THEODORE LEERS, were arrested yesterday by Detectives FOLK and VIDETTO, on the charge of grand larceny. It appears that NORTON was proprietor of a clothing store at No. 111 Fulton-street, and that some days since he sold his interest to Mrs. JOANNA ROSENTHAL for $3,000. Next day, as alleged, he resold the goods to LEERS, who kept a ribbon-stand in front of the premises, and the latter took possession in defiance of Mrs. ROSENTHAL's claim. The accused were committed by Justice BUCKLEY for examination, which will take place on Thursday.

DESCENT ON A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—A disorderly house in Raymond-street, near Bolivar-street, was visited on Tuesday night by officers LEE and EDEN, of the Forty-fourth Police Precinct, who took all the occupants into custody. Their names and ages are as follows: ANN STEWART, aged 46; ANN GRIFFIN, aged 35; ROSANNA SKINNER, aged 26; BRIDGET WHITE, aged 24, and BRIDGET KENNY, aged 27. The proprietress being absent, escaped arrest. The accused were brought before Justice CORNWELL yesterday and committed to the Penitentiary for ninety days each.

PICKING A POCKET.—Mrs. ALICE DALEY, residing at No. 86 Myrtle-avenue, was relieved of a pocket-book containing $7 while coming from a Fulton ferry-boat, on Monday evening. A lady named CROSSMAN observed a woman taking the pocket-book and informed Officer BUCK, of the Forty-second Police Precinct, who followed the thief into a Fifth-avenue car, where he found the pocket-book lying at her feet. The money had, however, been abstracted, but was found upon her person. The name of the accused is ELIZA JOHNSON. She was committed by Justice CORNWELL.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY BY A SNEAK.—The residence of JOHN COTHER, No. 31 Sands-street, was entered by a sneak through the hall door, which had been left open, about 5 o'clock on Tuesday evening, and stole the following articles, in all valued at $280: A ladies' gold watch and chain, a pair of gold ear-rings, a pair of gold bracelets, a velvet cloak, a breastpin, some white shirts and a pocketbook containing $10, which belonged to the servant girl. Some six or eight members of the family were in the house at the time the robbery was committed.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO STAB.—CHARLES MCMAHON, a butcher, was arrested yesterday for an alleged attempt to stab GEO. ANTZ, another butcher, while the latter was sitting on the stoop of the house No. 209 Gold-st. The prisoner, it appears, was intoxicated at the time, and flourished a large knife in a menacing manner over ANTZ. He was brought before Justice CORNWELL, at the City Hall Police Court, when he succeeded in escaping from the Court-room. Officer DYER recaptured him, and the Justice committed him to jail to await an examination.

UNMUZZLED DOGS.—The Police of the Forty-eighth Precinct arrested the following persons yesterday for permitting their dogs to run at large without muzzles: Wm. Pittblado, Edward Clear, Eliza Lockwood, Marie Haase, Emma Lutz, Gustav Zimmerman, John S. Applegate, Joseph Titus, William Stram and John O'Hearn. They were brought before Justice CORNWELL on Wednesday and fined from one to two dollars each.

ADMITTED TO BAIL.—Yesterday afternoon, MARIE GARNERE, the French woman arrested on the charge of having a counterfeiting plate in her possession, was admitted to bail by United States Commissioner JONES in the sum of $10,000. MARIE is said to have been implicated with the Staten Island alleged counterfeiters HARCY, ADDATTE and COCHARD.

HUMAN REMAINS EXHUMED.—Some workmen engaged in excavating a cellar at No. 259 Pacific-street dug up the skeleton of a man on Wednesday, at a depth of some six feet. They are supposed to have been there since the Revolution. Coroner LYNCH took the remains in charge.

NEW-JERSEY.

OUTRAGE ON A YOUNG LADY.—The third officer of the Hamburg steamer *Borussia*, named DETLEF IRWHAN, was arrested on board the ship on Tuesday night by Capt. DONEVAN, of the Hoboken Police, charged with having outraged the person of a young lady passenger named JANNETT OHLER. It is alleged that upon the arrival of the ship at the dock, three days since, and while the steerage passengers were being discharged, which caused a great noise and confusion on board the ship, IRWHAN enticed the young lady into his room under some pretext, when he locked the door and proceeded to carry out his designs. The young lady screamed for assistance, but the noise probably prevented her being heard, and IRWHAN silenced her by clapping his hand over her mouth, and then, being a large, powerful man, accomplished his purpose. Upon being released Miss OHLER at once left the ship and proceeded to the residence of her father, a respectable jeweler of Newark, to whom she made known the horrible treatment she had been subjected to. On Tuesday afternoon Mr. OHLER went before Judge BOHNSTEDT and made complaint, upon which the arrest was made. The accused was committed without bail to the County Jail, to await trial at the Fall term of Court.

DROWNING CASES.—About 9 o'clock on Tuesday night a man named THEODORE BAKER, employed on the sloop *Helen Brown*, of Woodbridge, lying at the wharf foot of Sussex-street, Jersey City, in attempting to get on board the vessel in an intoxicated state, fell into the river and drowned. Deceased attempted to jump on to a lighter lying between the dock and his vessel but missed it, striking his chest against its side, and falling into the water, sank immediately. The body was recovered soon after and taken in charge by Coroner WARREN who will hold an inquest to-day. Yesterday noon the body of a young woman, name unknown, was found in the river foot of Third-street, Hoboken. It was taken in charge by Coroner WHITE who will hold an inquest to-day.

THE DROWNING OF A CHILD IN A SEWER.—The body of the child of HENRY BINGLEMAN, that fell into the dike and was swept into the First-street sewer in Hoboken, on Monday evening, having been recovered, Coroner WHITE held an inquest yesterday. The jury rendered a verdict of death by accidental drowning, and recommended the city authorities to take proper measures for the protection of life, by either covering the dikes, or erecting railings at each of the street crossings.

ARREST OF A FORGER.—A well dressed young man, giving the name of JACOB WALTERS, was arraigned before Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, yesterday, charged by HOWARD L. COFFIN, bartender at the Darcey House, with forgery in placing the name of JOHN SYLVESTER, proprietor of the saloon, on the back of a promissory note, as indorser, for $40. WALTERS admitted the charge, and the Recorder committed him to the County Jail to await trial.

HUDSON CITY DROVE-YARDS.—The total receipts of beef cattle at the Hudson City Drove-yards for the three days ending yesterday was 1,510, and of sheep and lambs 5 000. Good sheep were selling yesterday at 5c., 5½c. to 6c., and beef cattle were reported at ½c. ₩ lb. advance on last week's quotations.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 31.

FLOUR dull and declined 25c.; Family, $9 50@$10; Extra, $9@$9 25. WHEAT dull and declined 10c.; No. 1 Red, $1 80; White, $2@$2 10. CORN dull at 75c. for No. 1 in bulk. OATS dull at 70c. for new, and 85c. for old. RYE dull; sellers offer at $1 10. COTTON unchanged; Middling, 25c.@25½c.; but little offering, but it is sufficient to meet the demand. WHISKY dull at 30c. MESS PORK in good demand at $24. BULK MEATS dull; Shoulders were bought at 11¼c., but were generally held at 11½c.; Sides, 13½c. BACON quiet at 12½c. for Shoulders, 14½c. for Sides, and 16c. for Clear Sides. LARD dull and no buyers above 12¾c; the speculative demand has subsided. BUTTER in better supply but unchanged. EGGS, 16c. COFFEE steady at 23c.@24½c. for Rio. SUGAR firm at 12c.@15½c. for raw and 17¾c.@18c. for refined. LINSEED, $1 38. PETROLEUM, 42c.@44c. for refined, free. Gold, 139¾ buying; 140⅛ selling. Money easy and unchanged. Exchange steady.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Wednesday, July 31.

FLOUR dull and drooping; sales 200 bbls. Spring at $10 50; new Southern red was offered at $11; white do., $12 50@$13. WHEAT—The tendency is downward; sales 500 bush. new Amber State at $2 10, delivered; 200 bushels new white Canada at $2 15, delivered; 1,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 95. CORN dull and drooping; sales 25,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 90c; buyers generally offer 89c. RYE—Sales of 500 bushels new State at $1 05, delivered. OATS nominal at 80c. for No. 2 Western. BARLEY lower; sales one car-load Canadian at $1. MESS PORK, LARD and HIGHWINES unchanged. RECEIPTS—66,000 bushels Corn, 2,100 bbls. Flour. SHIPMENTS—105,000 bushels Corn. FREIGHTS firm; Corn, 11½c. to New-York.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 31.

COFFEE unchanged. COTTON firm and scarce; Middling Uplands, 27½c. FLOUR active for City Mills Extra for shipment; sales 5,000 bbls. at $12@$12 50; ordinary Extra, $11@$11 50; good Howard-street Superfine, $10 50; New-York State Extra, $11; Howard-street Family, $14@$14 50. WHEAT advanced 5c.; sales of White at $2 35@$2 75 and Red at $2 40@$2 55 for good to choice. CORN scarce; prime White, $1 25; prime Yellow, $1 14@$1 15; prime Mixed Western, $1 12@$1 13. OATS—Sales of Old at 80c.@85c., and New at 70c.@75c. SUGAR firm and unchanged. PROVISIONS steady with a good demand from the South for Bacon. LARD firm at 13½c. for Western; offerings light. BULK SHOULDERS, 11¾c.@11½c. WHISKY—Nothing doing.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 31.

FLOUR active for Fall Extras; Spring Extras are dull. WHEAT more active, and advanced 5c.@8c.; No. 1 Spring, $1 90@$1 95; No. 2 Spring, $1 71@$1 78. CORN fairly active at 86½c.@87¾c. for No. 1, and 82½c.@83½c. for No. 2. OATS dull at a decline of 1½c.; sales at 61c.@63c. for No. 2. RYE firm and steady at $1 01 for No. 1. PROVISIONS—Nothing doing. BEEF CATTLE active at $7 25@$7 75 for fair to good shipping. LIVE HOGS active, and advanced 15c.@25c.; sales at $7 05@$7 15 for good to smooth. SHEEP dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,200 bbls. Flour, 105,000 bushels Corn, 48,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Oats, 4,860 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,800 bbls. Flour, 138,000 bushels Corn, 1,900 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, July 31.

FLOUR dull and unchanged; sales 700 bbls. at $11 50@$12 for No. 1 Spring, $12 50@$13 for Red Winter, $15 for White. WHEAT quiet and no sales. CORN quiet; sales confined to car lots at 96c.@96½c. for No. 1. OATS and other grains scarce and nominal. CORN MEAL at $2 35 ₩ 100 lbs. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $24@$25; Shipstuffs, $30 ₩ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged; Wheat 10c., Corn 8½c., to New-York; Lumber, $4 to the Hudson. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 70c.; to Albany, 50c.; to New-York, by rail and river, 60c. LAKE IMPORTS—17,260 bushels Wheat, 243,00 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—2,260,000 feet Lumber.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 31.

COTTON—Sales 800 bales; Low Middling, 25c.; receipts, 205 bales; exports, 837 bales. LOUISIANA SUGAR unchanged. CUBA SUGAR in better demand; Prime No. 13, 15c. MOLASSES unchanged. FLOUR unchanged and prices nominal; Extra, $11 50. CORN dull and declining; $1 07½@$1 30 was the whole range. OATS nominally $1 15; the stock in first hands is exhausted. PORK—No sales; held at $26 25 for round lots. BACON very quiet and weaker; jobbing sales at 13¾c.@14c. for Shoulders; 16c.@16¼c. for Clear Sides, and 19c.@20c. for Sugar Cured Hams. LARD quiet; tierce, 13¼c.@14c. Gold, 140. Sterling Exchange, 152¾@154½. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛ ₩ cent. premium.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 31.

TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON nominal at 22c.@23c. FLOUR unsettled at $8@$9 for Extra Choice; $9 50@$11 50 for Double do.; $11 50@$13 for Choice to Fancy. WHEAT dull; Prime Fall, $1 90@$1 97½; Choice, $2@$2 06; Fancy, $2 10@$2 15. CORN declining; White, 97c.@$1 03; Yellow, 85c.@86c.; Mixed, 81c.@83c. OATS declining; old, 82c.@85c.; new, 75c. RYE heavy at $1 25@$1 30. BARLEY—New Spring, $1 10. PROVISIONS heavy. MESS PORK $24 50. BACON unchanged. WHISKY nominal at $2@$2 05. RECEIPTS—3,200 bbls. Flour, 12,000 sacks Wheat, 7,500 sacks Corn, 3,800 sacks Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, July 31.

FLOUR dull; City Double Extra, $10@$11 50; Country, $9 75@$10; Extras, $9@$9 50. WHEAT firmer at $2 25 for No. 1; $1 81 for No. 2, $1 65 for No. 3, and $1 20 for Rejected. OATS weak at 65c. for No. 1, and 63c.@64c. for No. 2. CORN firm at 87c. for old. RECEIPTS—500 bbls. Flour, 1,100 bushels Wheat, 2,200 bushels Corn, 1,600 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,800 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 31.

TOBACCO—Sales 211 hhds. at full rates; Lugs, $3 25@$4 75; Leaf, $6@$26. SUPERFINE FLOUR, $7; A No. 1 New, $11. PRIME WHEAT, $1 75. CORN—Shelled and delivered, $1 05; on the Ear, in bulk, 85c.; Old, 83c. in bulk; New, 53c.@56c. MESS PORK, $24. PRIME LARD, in tierces, 12¾c.@13c. BACON—Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Sides, 16½c., packed. RAW WHISKY, in bond, 30c.@31c.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 31.

PETROLEUM quiet; sales of Crude at 18c., and refined in bond at 31c.@31½c. COTTON firm; Middling Uplands 27c.; Middlings Orleans, 28½c. FLOUR dull; WHEAT firmer; new Red, $2 20@$2 25. RYE—New $1 45; old $1 55@$1 60. CORN firm; Yellow, $1 17@$1 18; Mixed Western, $1 11. OATS steady at 93c. for old; new 80c. WHISKY firm at 30c. for bonded.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Wednesday, July 31.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT easier; new White Michigan, $2 30@$2 32; new Amber, $2 12½@$2 13. CORN declining; fresh receipts of No. 1 Wabash, 94c.; No. 2, 88c.; Michigan, 90c. LAKE FREIGHTS unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, July 31.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE steady at 54c. RESIN firm and active at $2 80@$7.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, July 31.

COTTON quiet; sales 72 bales Middlings at 25½c.@26c.; receipts 305 bales.

MOBILE, Wednesday, July 31.

COTTON closed firm; sales to-day 500 bales; low Middlings, 23c.@23½c.; receipts, 43 bales.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, July 31.

COTTON firm at [illegible]; receipts, 16 bales; receipts, 15 bales; superfine [illegible] CORN—White [illegible] PORK, $23. BACON—Clear Sides, 16¾c.@16⅞c. LARD 12c.@14c. MEAL, $6.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, July 31.

COTTON firm and in good demand; the light stock restricts business transactions; Middlings 26c.; receipts 182 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, July 31.

COTTON market quiet but firm; sales 160 bales; Middling, 25c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 31.

Stocks dull; Pennsylvania State Fives, 96; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28; Reading Railroad, 53⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53¼; Gold, 140. Sight Exchange on New-York, par.

[Advertisement.]
$3,500 worth of horses, harness, blankets, wagons, &c., stolen on Thursday night last at Mamaroneck, Westchester County. All would have been saved had the stables been protected with the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 31—*In steamship Minnesota, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Buncan, Liverpool; Mrs. McKilvey, Miss McKilvey and child, Pittsburgh; Louis Durr, New-York; Mrs. Greenfield, 3 children and servant, T. Grove, Alex. Kerr, Dr. Jackson, Miss Jackson, Lieut. H. D. A. Cutbell, H. B. M. 12th Regt.; Mrs. Cutbell, Australia; John H. Wood, Mrs. Wood, Nashville, Tenn.; John B. Miller, U. S. N., New-York; Edward Brookes, Sheffield; Miss M. Walsh, Miss N. Gaffney, Miss O. Gaffney, Miss Donnelly, Mrs. Mulvehill, M. Gafney, New-York; Miss Sarah Story, Capt. F. W. W. Cole, England; Wm. Coleman, Australia; R. R. Carlisle, T. R. Carlisle, New-York; John H. Prentice, N. S. Prentice, Miss Mary Prentice, Miss Emma Prentice, Brooklyn; Rev. W. H. Seat, Mrs. Seat and 2 children, Texas.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 31—*In steamship Saint Laurent, from Havre and Brest*—Mr. Waterman and family, Mr. Andrews and family, Mr. and Mrs. Walraven, Messrs. Townsend, Beach, Hixon, Van Velsor, Aub, Nuscheler, Du Flon, Kayne, Corwin, Woods, Mitchell, Cobo, McDougall, Curtis, Barreda, Thompson, Tournaud, Coste, Ireterre, Ruggles, Mr. and Mrs. Hartley, Mrs. Lorecod and family, Mr. and Mrs. Schapleigh, Mr. and Mrs. Little, Mr. and Mrs. Samory, Mme. Slade and family, Mr. Bumstead and family, Mr. and Mrs. Nickerson, Messrs. Bianchi, Hughes, Marshall, Hutton, Giddings and family, Strange, Emery and family; Mr. and Mrs. Pomeroy; Messrs. Martine and family, Moore, Wing, Delcroy, Liverick, Rintoul, Johnson, Meanier, Dambman, Arguelles; Miss Girard, Mrs. Chobard, Mrs. Maux, Mrs. Burlin, Mrs. Froment, Mrs. Cady; Messrs. Kittary and family, Barranco, Lloyd, Young, Heatt, Malon, Reichardt, Rich, Lester, de Jarcevaux, Lewis, Revillé, Mrs. Nourrick, Mr. and Mrs. Sartori, Mrs. Bonvard and family, Messrs. Leclair, Netter, Tuttle, Schweizer, Sanson, Clapp, Catlin, Leroux, Cherdron, Glück, Schaeffert, Webber Orth, Steiner, Welti, Grat, Ortner and family, Casier and family, Miss Spachtnolz, Mrs. Abraham, Messrs. Schaeffer, Meyer, Peppler, Schneider, Essertier, Pipernaud, Roussel and Dengler.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 56 | Sun sets..... 7 16 | Moon sets.... 8 18
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 8 51 | Gov. Island. 9 40 | Hell Gate.. 11 02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 31.

Cleared.

Steamships Fah-Kee, Liesgang, St. Jago, via Nuevitas, Waydell & Co.; Minnesota, (Br.,) Harris, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; Patapsco, Neff, Boston, Benner, Brown & Pinckney; Deutschland, (Brem.,) Oelrichs & Co.; Edinburgh, (Br.,) Bridgeman, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Steamers Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ships Gen. McClellan, Williams, San Francisco, S. L. Merchant & Co.; Constantine, Creevy, London, Grinnell, Mintura & Co.; Endeavor, Doane, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Bark Boa, (Span.,) Casabella, Barcelona, Rivera, Cardoza & Co.

Brigs Thomas Owen, Johnson, Neuvitas, Thompson & Hunter; Sarah Harris, Jones, St. John, N. B., Loyd & Hincken; Friederick, (Prus.,) Dreyer, Fiume, Aust., via Richmond, Va., Funch, Meincke & Wendt; T. H. A. Pitt, (Br.,) Little, Hamilton, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; R. S. Hassell, Staples, Barbados, Moss & Ward; Clara Pickens, Rogers, Providence, N. L. McCready & Co.; Laura, (Br.,) Roache, St. Thomas, Peniston & Co.

Schooners Horace L. Francis, New-Haven, Rackett & Taylor; Rio, Young, Boston, Snow & Richardson; Lucy C. Hall, Hall, Providence, G. N. Stranahan; Maria Jane, Maloney, St. Andrew's, N. B., via Philadelphia, Jed Frye & Co.; May, Whitney, Mobile, N. L. McCready & Co.; J. P. Burger, Aldrich, Barbados, A. Abbott.

Sloop Ella Jane, Henry, Bridgeport.

Bark Aurora Australis should clear in name of Alex. Wiley, not as reported.

Arrived.

Steamship St. Laurent, (Fr.,) Bocande, Havre and Brest July 20, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. Mackenzie.

Bark Annetta, (of St. John, N. B.,) Henderson, London 42 ds., with mdse. to C. L. Wright & Co. Has been 15 ds. to the westward of the Banks with light winds and fogs.

Brig Alice Lea, (of Wilmington, Del.,) Herring, Trinidad, Cuba, 16 ds., with molasses to master.

Brig Eugene A. Reed, (of Kingston, Jam.,) O'Donnell, Guantanamo 16 ds., with sugar to N. A. Steamship Co. July 19, Martin Collins, a seaman, died, and was buried at sea.

Brig Rolling Wave, Hall, Glace Bay 13 ds., with coal to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Brig Koodco, (of St. John's, N. F.,) Percy, Falmouth, Eng., 49 ds., with iron, &c., to M. E. Greene & Currie.

Schr. H. W. McColley, Hubbard, Corpus Christi 30 ds., with wool, &c., to McFar and & Thorne. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. Lizzie L. Tapley, Perkins, Bangor 5 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. H. W. McCullough, Hubbard, Corpus Christi, with wool, horns, &c., to master.

Schr. Jessie, Fickett, Cherryfield, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. T. C. Smith, Roantree, Cedar Cay, Fla., 17 ds., with timber to master.

Schr. L. H. Hopkins, Fredmore, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Rebecca, Smith, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Sarah Mills, Tuttle, Baltimore, for Stonington.
Schr. Mott Bedell, Bedell, Baltimore.
Schr. Helen, Perry, New-Bedford.
Schr. Tryphenia, Nickerson, Providence.
Schr. L. D. Wentworth, ——, New-Haven.

SAILED—Steamships Minnesota, Fah-Kee and Edinburgh.

WIND—At sunset, S. E.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 31—Arr. bark Kate Smith, Turks Island; brigs Chimborazo, Pensacola; J. Aviles, Bangor; Brilliant, Shields; Josie Baltimore; schr. R. C. Thomas, New-Orleans.

CHARLESTON, July 31—Arr. steamships Champion and Saragossa, from New-York; schrs. Lizzie Batchelder, from Boston; Ry Rover, from New-York.

GLOUCESTER, July 31—Arr. ship Star, from Cadiz.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 29—Arr. schrs. Peter Fisher, New-York, for Kennebunk; Caroline C. Haze, Elizabethport, for Boston; Andrew Hillman, Wilmington, N. C., for Portsmouth, N. H.; Warrenton, Loaree, Elizabethport, for New-York; Ocean Star, New-York, for Boston; Marietta Smith, Preston, Philadelphia, for Maine; Oregon, Gott, New-York, for Bath; R. Locke, Bresfur, New-York, for Salem; M. V. Cook, Falkingbury, Philadelphia, for Boston; D. Stricker, Vandyke, Philadelphia, for do.; Maitland, Leighton, Jonesport, for New-York; J. J. Little, Fisher, South Amboy, for Boston; Nellie Potter, Summer town, Georgetown, for Danversport; Willie L. Stewart, Philadelphia, for Boston; E. M. Rich, Hopkins, Philadelphia, for Boston; brigs E. Biglow, Barker, New-York, for Windsor, N. S.; W. H. Dennis, Leet, Philadelphia, for Salem; Giraffe, Jones, Elizabethport; Sarah L. Summers, Philadelphia, for Boston; Silas Wright, Adams, New-York, for Salem; Mary Weaver, Harrington, for Boston.

July 30, A. M.—Arr. schrs. George Gilmore, Portland, for Boston; Annie May, Persey, Philadelphia, for Boston; C. D. Dyer, Dyer, South Amboy; Pinta, Lovejoy, New-York, for Salem; Montano, Machias; R. N. Shannon, Deeks, Boston, for Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 31—Arr. steamship James A. Garry, from Baltimore.

Foreign Ports.

At Guantanamo, July 14, bark Fanny, for New-York in 4 ds.; bark Wm. H. Graham, for Falmouth in 2 ds.; brig Aurora, King, discng.

At Trinidad, Cuba, July 14, bark Casco, Gardner, for New-York in a few ds.; brig Hail Columbia, Brewster, do., loading.

TARRANT'S
EFFERVESCENT
SELTZER APERIENT
The great Remedy for all Bilious Complaints.

MEDICAL GUIDE,
Giving reliable information of great value to the sick of both sexes, never before published, and worth a journey to New-York on foot to obtain it. Sent free in a plain sealed envelope, with the highest testimonials, by inclosing a postage stamp to DR. LAWRENCE, No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.

NOW READY FOR SEPTEMBER, 1867
"YANKEE NOTIONS!"
A TARNATION FINE NUMBER!
36 SMASHING COMIC CUTS!
A NOVELTY TITLE-PAGE.
A TWO-PAGE POLITICAL CUT, with 12 heads in it.
Kommodore VANDERBILT on the Rampage!
Parson WEECHER Wound Up!
FREE-LOVERS at Wallingford, Conn.
COURTING IN CARS, OMNIBUSES, &c.!
POLITE POLICEMEN at the Street Crossings!
&c., &c., &c.
PRICE 15 CENTS.
THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,
General Agents, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWING
Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."
GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 266, July 31, 1867.
37, 49, 68, 40, 75, 39, 66, 43, 25, 76, 17, 16, 77.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 267, July 31, 1867.
67, 73, 25, 70, 19, 29, 4, 27, 42, 72, 51, 23.
SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 276, July 31, 1867.
43, 11, 20, 52, 35, 48, 59, 40, 60, 30, 39, 38, 65.
SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 277, July 31, 1867.
65, 31, 40, 57, 50, 24, 54, 26, 73, 29, 17, 41.
W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.
The drawing of Class "E," on the Havana plan—capital prize $5,000—will take place on Aug. 21, 1867. Tickets $12, $6, $3, $1 50. Circulars sent and all orders immediately attended to by addressing
McINTIRE & CO.,
No. 125 Chatham-st., New-York City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 459, July 31, 1867.
70, 54, 8, 12, 15, 21, 20, 71, 55, 7, 42, 49, 41.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 460, July 31, 1867.
42, 59, 7, 8, 46, 66, 2, 38, 31, 1, 68, 3, 36, 44.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 383, July 31, 1867.
6, 65, 52, 7, 62, 38, 45, 49, 53, 70, 35, 10, 23.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 384, July 31, 1867.
39, 58, 43, 18, 76, 55, 61, 37, 25, 24, 68, 3, 14, 27.
Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and [illegible] Fulton-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.
JOSEPH BATES,
No. [illegible] Broadway.